THE
SIROHI STATE
ADMINISTRATION REPORT
1943-44

(i. e. from 1st November 1943 to 31st October, 1944)

PRINTED AT
THE ARBUD PRINTING PRESS,
SIROHI.

To

His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharao Shri
SIR SARUP RAM SINGH BAHADUR,
G. C. I. E., K. C. S. I.,
Maharao of Sirohi

May it please Your Highness,

I have the honour to submit this report on the administration of Your Highness' State for the year ending 31st October 1944.

Your Highness will be pleased to find that there has been a steady improvement in all the branches of the administration, particularly in the finances which have been fairly stabilized in spite of large sums being expended on carrying out several costly reforms and construction works.

Your Highness'
most obedient servant,
I. K. PANDYA,
Chief Minister, Sirohi State

Sirohi,
the 27th June, 1945

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THE SIROHI STATE
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CHAPTER I

GENERAL AND POLITICAL

PHYSICAL ASPECTS

SITUATION.

The Sirohi State has been called after its capital which, in turn, derives its name from the Sarnua Hill on the western slope of which it stands It is situated in the west of Rajputana between 24° 20" and 25° 17" North Latitude and 72° 16" and 73° 10" East Longitude, and is bounded on the north, north east and west by Marwar, on the east by Mewar, Idar and Danta and on the south and south-west by Palanpur The extreme length from north to south is 64 miles and the extreme breadth from east to west about 50 miles

The country, though fairly open, is mostly covered by hills and mountains, the chief of which is the well known Mount Abu, the highest peak of which (Gurushikhar) rises 5,550 feet above the sea level Next to Abu are the Aravalli Hills, between which and the Abu Sirohi Range is the narrow valley through which runs the B B & C I Railway.

There is no perennial river in the State. The Western Banas which is the only important river, flows during the greater part of the year. It takes its origin from the Sarnua Hills near Balda and Sanwara. It flows for ten miles in a south-westerly direction as far as Jharoli (near Pindwara) and then turning south-west continues its course for another 40 miles through the valley between Mount Abu and the Aravali Hills until it enters Palanpur territory to lose itself ultimately in the Runn of Cutch. There are several other streams in the country, but they run dry immediately after the rains have ceased.

AREA, POPULATION AND REVENUE.

The area of the State is 1,994 sq. miles. The population according to the census of 1941 A. D. is 2,33,879 souls consisting of 1,20,476 males and 1,13,403 females, of whom 1,64,914 are Hindus, 15,546 Jains, 7,113 Mohammedans, 483 Christians, 100 Parsis, 19 Sikhs, 19 Jews and 45,686 of Primitive tribes. The population of 2,33,879 is distributed over 4 towns and 448 villages. The four towns are Sirohi, Abu Road, Sheoganj and Pindwara, and their population is 9,501, 9,935, 4,156 and 5,625 respectively.

The average revenue of the State calculated on the last 10 years is Rs. 11,70,581/-. That calculated on the last 5 years comes to Rs. 15,31,654/-.

HISTORY.

'Sirohi', as Colonel Malleson rightly remarks, is the one domain in Rajputana which maintained its independence, acknowledging the suzerainty of neither Moghul, Rathor, nor Maratha. Claiming common descent from the heroes of Mahabharat, the ruling house of Sirohi is an off-shoot of the same illustrious branch, Chauhan, to which the last Hindu Emperor of India, Prithvi Raj belonged

Historic pride clings to masses as much as to individuals, conducing to honourable pride when rightly felt, and to none can it, therefore, cling more firmly than to the 'magnificently stubborn Deora', the particular sect of the Chauhans who have been ruling over Sirohi for the past six centuries

Lumba was the founder of the Chauhan Deora rule on Abu, now known as Sirohi Raj In the time of Deoraj's immediate successors, the Chauhans were engaged in constant struggle with Parmars, or Ponwars (who held the greater part of the country now called Sirohi), and eventually vanquished them, capturing first Chandravati, in or about 1303 A D, and subsequently Abu and Achalgarh The present town of Sirohi was founded in 1425 A D by Rao Sainsmal, who extended his dominions by driving the Solankis away from the tract known as Mal Magra in the north

The first relations between Sirohi and the British Government took place in 1823 A D when a treaty was concluded with the British Government

THE PRESENT RULER

His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharao Shri Sir Sarup Ram Singh Bahadur, G C I E, K C S I, was born on the 27th September 1888 A D and has completed his 56th year He enjoys all the powers of a First Class Ruling Prince and is entitled to a salute of 15 guns and a return visit by the Viceroy Prior to his accession to the Gadi on the 29th April 1920 His Highness conducted the administration of the State as Musahib e Ala for 10 years

Ruling families of note connected with Sirohi are those of Bundi and Kotah Marriages have taken place in recent times with the Kachhwaha family of [illegible]

Rathor families of Jodhpur and Kishangarh, the Jadon families of Karauli and Jaisalmer, the Sisodia families of Dungarpur and Banswara and the Jadeja families of Cutch and Navanagar.

GENERAL.

MEANS OF ACCESS.

The B. B. & C. I. Railway runs through the eastern part of the State from Mawal to Keshavganj for a length of about 40 miles with the following Stations in this State's limits:—

(1) Mawal, (2) Abu Road, the alighting point for Abu, (3) Kiverli, (4) Sarupganj, (5) Banas, (6) Sajjan Road and (7) Keshavganj.

The capital town of Sirohi is 15 miles from the Railway Station of Sajjan Road. A regular motor service runs between the capital and the Railway Station. All the important centres of the State and their neighbouring villages are also easily approachable owing to buses regularly plying between them and the capital.

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

There are combined Post and Telegraph Offices at Sirohi, Erinpura and Abu Road, and Post Offices at Kalandri, Jawal, Sildar, Mandar, Reodar, Pindwara, Padiv and Posaliya.

REST HOUSES.

There are Dak Bungalows at Oria, Anadra, Sanwara, Palri, Erinpura and Sirohi.

PLACES OF ANTIQUARIAN INTEREST.

The principal places of antiquarian interest are Achalgarh, Adardevi, Vasishth Ashram and the famous Dilwara temples on Mount Abu, the ruins of Chandravati near Abu Road, the Shrines of Sarneshwarji at a distance of 2 miles from the capital and the old fort of Vasantgarh about 5 miles from Pindwara.

TRADE CENTRES

Abu Road, Sarupganj and Sheoganj are the chief centres of trade Sirohi, despite its being far from the Railway Station, is also improving in this respect

MOVEMENTS OF HIS HIGHNESS

During the year under report, His Highness was mostly at Delhi, though he was also for some time at Abu Road He also paid short visits to Bombay, Bhuj and Jamnagar

His protracted stay at Delhi was due to indifferent health necessitating expert medical treatment there

VISITS OF DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

The Hon'ble Lt-Colonel (now Sir) G V B Gillan, C I E (now K C I E.), Resident for Rajputana, paid a visit to Sirohi on the 29th December 1943 and left on the 1st January 1944 He was accompanied on this occasion by Mrs (now Lady) Gillan, Mrs. Kaye (his Personal Assistant) and Lt-Colonel G B Williams, C I E. M C, Political Agent, Western Rajputana States

In honour of his visit, a Garden Party was given in Kesar Vilas on the 30th December 1943 and a purse of Rs 17,000/- for War purposes was presented to him On the 31st December he was taken round to visit the hospitals, schools and offices at the capital He graced the Prize Distribution which was held in the Settlement Hall to distribute prizes to deserving students of the Colvin H[illegible] School and Primary Schools. On the 1st January 19[illegible] [illegible] attended the New Year's Parade when he announced the [illegible] by His Excellency the Viceroy of the title of 'Rai S[illegible]' [illegible] Mr Nainmal Khichia of Sheoganj He was p[illegible] express satisfaction at the reforms and [illegible] effected by the Chief Minister and the Co[illegible] [illegible] serveral branches of the adm[illegible]tration

Lt.-Colonel G. B. Williams, Political Agent, Western Rajputana States, paid his first visit to the State on the 29th December 1943. Thereafter he visited Sirohi on the 20th to 22nd January 1944, 15th to 17th March 1944 and 28th to 29th April 1944. On this last occasion he was accompanied by Wing Commander Mac. Inerney and at the request of the Darbar performed the Unveiling of the Portrait of Colonel Alington in the Sarup Club. A purse of Rs. 1,501/- for War purposes was presented to him on this occasion.

Other distinguished persons who visited the State were—

(1) Thakur Shri Prithvi Singhji Saheb, Chief of Sudasna who visited the State on 1st February and left on the 4th.

(2) Colonel H. W. Hemlyn, Recruiting Officer for Rajputana and Central India who visited the State on the 12th March for discussing questions connected with recruitment in the State. He left on the 13th. Captain Mahmud, Assistant Recruiting Officer, Erinpura had also come with him.

(3) Raj Pravin Ramnathan, Dewan, Bharatpur State who halted for a day at Sirohi on the 8th April enroute Abu.

(4) Maharaj Kumar Shri Daljitsinghji Saheb of Idar who was a guest for a few hours on his way to Jodhpur on the 8th June.

(5) Mr. R. P. Mathur, Controller of Purchases, Supply Department, New Delhi, who came on the 11th August to see the lime stone deposits at Kiverli and discuss the potentialities of forest resources for supply He left on the 14th August taking samples of lime stone.

ADMINISTRATION

His Highness is the source of all authority and power in the State

The administration of the State is carried on by His Highness with the assistance of a Chief Minister and a State Council The latter has been instituted by him since 1st October 1940 with a view to improve the administration

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE COUNCIL

The Council is an executive body which consists of His Highness as President, Chief Minister as the Vice President and 3 other members, designated as the Home Member, the Revenue Member and the General Member The members of the State Council are placed in charge of various departments and the heads of departments are responsible to the member who holds the relevant portfolio The members have been delegated certain powers under the constitution of the Council, and all important matters not within the powers of individual members as also other matters requiring serious consideration or pertaining to general administration are referred to the Chief Minister or the Council

The Chief Minister holds direct charge of a few departments and also exercises general control and supervision over all the departments of the State

PERSONNEL OF STATE COUNCIL

The personnel of the State Council during the year under report continued to be as under —

PRESIDENT —His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Maharajadhiraj Shri Sir Sarup Ram Singhji Saheb Bahadur, G C I E, K C S I Maharao Saheb of Sirohi

CHIEF MINISTER AND

VICE-PRESIDENT— Rao Bahadur Ichhashankar K. Pandya, B. A., LL. B.

HOME MEMBER— Khan Bahadur D. D. Kothavala, M B. E., I. P. (Retd.).

REVENUE MEMBER—Thakur Mahendra Singh Ranavat.

GENERAL MEMBER—Kunwar Laxman Singh of Dhavli.

The distribution of portfolios during the year was as given in Appendix III.

CHIEF EVENTS, REFORMS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The State Council under general guidance of the Chief Minister and Vice President, who steered the administration under orders of His Highness, exerted all energies during the year under report to improve the finances. the tone of the administration and the general condition of the State and the public. A good many reforms and improvements were effected in the administration for commonweal.

These reforms and improvments being too numerous to be recounted here it has been preferred to distribute them over the chapters on the several departments for the benefit of which they were mainly directed. An epitone of the more important ones, however, is given below:—

LIBERALIZATION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

With a view to associating the people with the administration in an increased degree and to affording ampler opportunities to them to bring their needs to the notice of the Darbar, the constitution of the Central Advisory Committee has been liberalized by the sanction of addition of 7 non-official members to the existing number, and the mode of election of its members has also been reformed

by introducing adult franchise for direct election of non official members in place of the old system under which these members were returned by Tehsil Advisory Committees

This Committee, formerly consisting of only 22 members excluding the Chairman will now consist of 29 members besides him Of these, only 5 will be officials, and all the remaining 24 will be non-officials

To hold elections for the new Board on adult franchise basis a special officer has been appointed from the local Bar.

APPOINTMENT OF A RURAL UPLIFT OFFICER

For the advancement and proper functioning of the Village Panchayats as also to attend to other allied matters pertaining to rural uplift, a Rural Uplift Officer has been appointed This Officer has been selected from the local Bar

FORMATION OF A POST WAR RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE

In the interest of public weal and welfare, a Post War Reconstruction Committee has been set up, consisting of two sub-Committees, one for development of industries and the other for improvement of means of communications

The Committee for Development of Industries consists of 8 members, while the Committee for Improvement of Means of Communications consists of 7 These members are all non-officials with the exception of 2 on each of the Committees and have been selected by the Darbar with the concensus of public opinion Each of these Committees has been given the right to select its Chairman and co-opt 4 other members

These Committees will act as advisory bodies to suggest ways and means for Post War Reconstruction work

and tender advice to the administration in matters pertaining to establishment of new industries and improvement of roads.

The matters in which their co-operation can be of help to enable the achievement of better results for public benefit are encouragement of plantation, prospecting of new minerals and development of mining industries and opening of factories for manufacture of finished goods therefrom, increasing of Village Panchayats and to see them function properly, development of cottage industries and encouragement of other industries and industrial concerns such as opening of Tanning Factory, Bamboo Paper Factory and other industries workable from bamboo, ivory works, and the like, for which there may be scope in this State.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES-PROPOSED CEMENT AND GLASS FACTORIES.

Prompted by their anxiety to have some large scale industries started in the State which will provide employment to the people after the War and add to prosperity of the State, the Council is offering all possible facilities to attract enterprizing concerns, and all efforts are being exerted to exploit the mineral resources of the State and to encourage and bring into existence mining and other large scale new industries in the State. The Chief Minister has lately induced the reputed firm of Birla Brothers to undertake to open a Cement Factory in the State, and an agreement has also been concluded with them by the Council.

Likewise, an agreement for opening of a Glass Factory has also been made with a firm of standing.

For exploitation of mineral resources, prospecting licences are being issued on quite tempting terms, and

with the grant of a few prospecting licences and certain licensees' success in finding a deposit of soapstone and asbestos, the mining industry has got an incentive The Forest Department is also being goaded up to exert itself to hunt out new minerals and has succeeded in finding out traces of some deposits of asbestos, felspar, mica and white clay, for which also prospecting licences have been issued

PROPOSAL FOR OPENING A POWER HOUSE IN ABU ROAD

Efforts are also being made for installation of a Power House in Abu Road for electrification of the town as a Post-War Reconstruction work

IMPROVEMENT OF MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

In furtherance of the programme to construct a net-work of metalled roads in the State, out of which three roads (namely those between Sirohi and Erinpura Sajjan Road and Abu Road and Pindwara and Sajjan Road) have already been constructed uptil last year the construction of a new road between Abu Road and Mandar, a length of about 32 miles is being vigorously pursued and pushed on The road alignment and earth-filling on quite a good portion of it has already been done by now and collection of metal on the site is also in progress

This road is estimated to cost over Rs 2,00,000/- (two lacs) As a work of public utility it will be hailed as a bliss and boon by all classes, the cultivator, the carter, the motorist, the trader and the travelling public, to whom it will provide untold comfort It will connect the urban area with the very interior of the State and provide marketting facilities to the people thereof besides f...
administrative convenience and

To assist the Chief Engineer in speeding up the several public works, especially the roads and dam, a new post of an Assistant Engineer has been created and a qualified Engineer appointed on it in the person of Mr. Amritlal G Sejpal, B. E., with effect from 19th January.

CREATION OF THE POST OF AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER.

In the interest of improvement of soil and development of agriculture, an irrigation project has also been taken in hand. This project, undertaken since last year with the advice of Mr. F. F. Fergusson, an expert Irrigator Engineer, involves the construction of a dam at Bhula to store up water in the rains for irrigation purposes and is estimated to cost about Rs. 1,50,000/-.

DEVELOPMENT OF IRRIGATION.

The progress during the year, which was periodically supervised by Mr. Fergusson, who was invited to suggest means to expedite this work, has been quite good, and it is expected that if no special difficulties come in the way, this work will most probably be completed in the ensuing year.

To improve the system of land tenure and create a vested interest of the cultivator in his holdings, the land revenue Settlement started since 1st November 1941 to fix rentals in cash instead of assessment in kind is being vigorously pushed through. Notwithstanding the difficulties and obstacles that came in their way, the Settlement operations have been well advanced and are now in progress unimpeded. During the period under review, Settlement operations were conducted in Sheoganj and Reodar Tehsils, and have been completed in many of the villages of these districts. The rates in Tehsils Sirohi, Hath Kharch and Dilwara settled last year were announced during the year.

LAND SETTLEMENT.

This reform, calculated to evoke increased interest in soil and encourage coming of fallow lands under cultivation, is estimated to cost in all over Rs 2 lacs, out of which Rs 1,26,883/15/6 have already been spent till now The rates fixed are very reasonable, moderate and equitable They are based on 15 years' average income of the State share, and work out to approximately between ¼th and 1/5th of the produce The cultivators accepting these have been granted permanent tenancy rights over their holdings, with the result that they and their legal heirs and successors will not be ousted so long they remain loyal and pay the fixed rental

The fact that no cultivator in settled Tehsils where the rates have been announced had any complaint to make regarding the incidence of assessment fixed for his holding speaks itself about the reasonability and general acceptance of the rates as also of the popularity and success of the operations as a whole Wherever the announcement of rates has been made the cultivators seem contented and satisfied, their fears of being over assessed proving ill conceived

Rs 42 981/- were spent during the year under report on this reform

SCHEME FOR GIVING OUT WELLS ON PATTEDARI RIGHTS

The State constructed wells in settled areas are being given out on Pattedari rights to cultivators on payment of a compensation at a graded scale The compensation charged to those entered as Khatedars in the present Settlement is ½ year s revenue while tenants entered as Qabzedars and Shikmis are charged 1 year's and 2 years' revenue respectively of the well concerned Eighteen wells were given on Pattedari

rights in this way during the period under report, which added to the 11 given out last year brings the total to 29.

The Pattedari rights confer the right on the cultivators to alienate their holdings by sale or mortgage to any-one except a non-agriculturist.

PROTECTION TO AGRICULTURISTS.

To safe-guard the best interests of the agriculturists and prevent alienation of their holdings to non-agriculturists, an order has been issued debarring Sahukars and all other non-agriculturists from the right to purchase agriculturists' lands. Even when an agriculturist's holding is auctioned in execution of a court decree, bids from non-agriculturists are not accepted except in cases where the Revenue Member may for special reasons consider it necessary to waive the restriction.

REDUCTION IN TAXATION.

A number of local cesses levied in Posaliya were abolished during the year.

The Volawa and hire taxes levied on travellers and carts on the road between Sirohi and Sajjan Road have also been ordered to be abolished with effect from the date of the teminatiom of their present contract i. e, 31st October 1944.

IMPROVEMENTS IN JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION.

The execution of decrees up to Rs. 1,000/- has been further suspended for one year to give needed relief to the poorer classes in these hard times.

In order to accommodate the people of villages of Mandar side in Reodar Tehsil which are too distant from

Tehsil headquarters and avoid inconvenience to them in having to come over to Reodar for filing complaints, an Honorary Magistrate has been appointed at Mandar to try criminal cases of villages around Mandar Mr Badr-ud-Din Valliji of Mandar, an influencial and popular gentleman who was an Honorary Member on the British Legation in Abyssinia, has been selected for the post He is invested with 3rd Class magisterial powers under the Criminal Procedure Code

IMPROVEMENTS IN LEGISLATION

Several new enactments on the lines of those in force in British India have been introduced and promulgated during the period under report, in the interest of better and more efficient control and to prevent profiteering

RULES FOR SUPPLY OF PAUPER PLEADERS TO ACCUSED UNDER SECTION 302 PENAL CODE

In order to help the ends of justice, Rules have been made to provide that where an accused charged with murder is unable to defend his case at his own expense a pauper pleader will be supplied to him at State expense to defend his case in the trial and appellate court

RENT RESTRICTION ACT

It was observed that almost all landlords of houses, shops and other premises, taking undue advantage of the War conditions, were developing a tendency to demand unreasonable rents from the tenants and where the latter did not agree to pay higher rent they were called upon to evacuate the premises This meant unnecessary harassment to the tenants and scope for profiteering to the landlords To avoid the same and to afford legitimate protection to the tenants from landlords' undue harassment, a Rent Restric-

tion Act was passed and promulgated during the year, under which no tenant can demand from or charge to any tenant a rent which is more than 20% in excess of the rent realized by him from such premises on the 1st day of January 1939.

TEHSIL BUILDING IN PINDWARA.

For the better accommodation of the Tehsil staff, the Tehsil building at Pindwara which was of a very old and unwholesome type with no proper ventilation or sitting accommodation in it has been practically rebuilt with various major alterations and repairs, which have cost about Rs 10,000/-.

CONSTRUCTION OF A POLICE OFFICE AT ROHERA.

A new building for the Sub-Inspector at Rohera has been constructed at a cost of about Rs. 3,000/-, and the Constables' quarters there are also under construction.

EXTENSION OF PUBLIC PARK.

The Public Park in Sirohi has been enlarged and decorated To provide recreation to the public, a radio set has been installed in it and the State Band entertains the public with music once a week.

INTRODUCTION OF CUSTOMS ACT.

Uptil now there was no Customs Act. Only a set of rules framed as far back as 1911 A. D. were the guiding principles for the working of the Customs Department, and where these failed or were found deficient the practice in vogue or discretion had to be resorted to. As an improvement on this, a Customs Act was passed and promulgated during the year laying down procedure relating to all Customs affairs.

To provide for teaching of Science in the Colvin High School, Sirohi, to meet a long felt need of the people, a Science Laboratory and Science rooms estimated to cost about Rs 55,000/- are being constructed, and the Board of Education's recognition to the teaching of Science has been secured.

OPENING OF SCIENCE CLASSES IN THE COLVIN HIGH SCHOOL AND CONSTRUCTION OF A SCIENCE LABORATORY

Two rooms out of this building are practically complet ed by now. The building when completed will also accommodate lower middle classes of the Colvin High School which is feeling short of space

To encourage the spread of education, a suitable plot of land has been granted free of charge for the construction of a building for an *Islamia School in Abu Road and another* for a Girls' School building in the same town

GRANT OF RREE PLOTS FOR NEW SCHOOLS

As an incentive to stimulate interest for education *in the Jagirdar and other Deora Rajput* boys, who have been lagging behind in this respect, 3 freeships to Jagirdar boys and 3 to other Deora Rajput boys had been granted last year in the Darbar Boarding House. During the year *under report, 2* more freeships in the Darbar Boarding House have been granted to boys of this section, bringing the total number of free seats allotted to Jagirdar and cultivators to 8

MORE FREE SHIPS IN BOARDING HOUSE TO DEORA BOYS

In the interest of preservation and improvement of the halth of school children in the district, a monthly medical examination of the students in the Abu Road, Pindwara and Sheoganj Schools by the Medical Officers concerned has been arranged The Schools

INTRODUCTION OF PERIODICAL MEDICAL EXAMINATION FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Development of forests by coppice regeneration, broadcast sowing and new plantation, and conservation by closing down grazing in reserved and protected areas, is being pushed on. Several coupes have been given out on simple coppice system, and grazing being strictly prohibited in these coupes, the coppice shoots representing the future coppice crops are coming up successfully. Broadcast sowing of seeds was also done during the rains. A good number of Shisham and teak plants which were growing in the nursery have also been transplanted. Trees have also been planted this monsoon alongside a portion of the Sajjanroad-Aburoad road for a length of about 3 miles, in pursuance of a set up plan to grow an avenue on the main roads.

At the same time, to prevent natural growth being strangled, restrictions imposed on goat and camel grazing and lopping of trees for fodder in selected areas are being tightened up and enforced with rigidity.

BUILDING UP OF STATE FINANCES.

The Chief Minister is devoting all energies to improve the finances of the State and to place them on a sound footing.

With a rigid economy practised and taught and continued incessant efforts to tighten up the expenditure and prevent unnecessary waste of public money in all branches of the administration as also to collect assets and raise the State's income by exploitation of its resources and development of industries etc., the finances have been showing a marked improvement all these 4 years since the present Chief Minister is in office. Their impovement during the year under report was still more marked and conspicuous. In spite of huge sums having been spent by him on public utility works and other costly reforms like road metalling, dam construction and land settlement, which

were never the lot of Sirohi before, the present Chief Minister was, besides meeting the expenses of the administration without in any way impairing its efficiency, able by his stewardship of the finances to show during the year a net saving of Rs 11, 47, 944/6/10, a figure which is more than the State's gross income of any one year of the time of his predecessors

INTRODUCTION OF PENSION AND GRATUITY RULES

With the improvement of finances, something to ameliorate the condition of the services is also being done

To create a vested interest in the services of the State and inspire contentment and a feeling of satisfaction in the employees, which would make them work with honesty and loyally, Pension and Gratuity Rules came to be introduced and brought into effect from 1st January 1944 A Committee is also appointed to fix gradations for the service class

GRANT OF HILL ALLOWANCE TO STAFF ON ABU

The State servants posted on Abu have been granted a Hill Allowance to enable them to meet the comparatively higher cost of living there

DAILY ALLOWANCE WITHIN STATE LIMITS

To ensure prompter execution of duties, rules for grant of Daily Allowance at a graded scale were liberalised

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE INCREASED

The benefit of dearness allowance obtainable by those getting upto Rs 30/- only was extended to those drawing upto Rs 100/-

STRICTER AUDITING.

A very rigid auditing and strictest scrutiny of the bills and accounts of the several departments was enforced. Further to eliminate scope for embezzlements and misappropriations, the Audit staff was instructed to make surprise checking of cash and account books in each department and office and cases where any irregularity was detected were suitably dealt with.

To ensure surprise checking at reasonable intervals as also to assist the Audit Officer in other ways in the efficient discharge of his duties, a new post of a Travelling Auditor designated as Junior Auditor was created during the year. With the appointment of the Junior Auditor, the work of checking the income accounts of the several Tehsils and Departments was also taken in hand by the Audit Office which had in the past been mostly devoting attention to checking of expenditure side only.

ONE WAY TRAFFIC IN ABU ROAD.

The Bazar in Abu Road being narrow enough and remaining crowded and congested almost the whole day, vehicular traffic along it was observed to be adding to the difficulty and increasing chances of accidents. In order to minimize such chances and to facilitate traffic conditions, the Bazar road was restricted during the year to one-way traffic for vehicles, and a new road provided for return traffic.

HELP EXTENDED TO PEOPLE DURING HEAVY RAINS.

In the month of July 1944 when due to heavy rains poor people's houses in Chhota Rohua and Mandar and some other places in Reodar district were destroyed or damaged, the following relief measures were taken by the State to help the unfortunate sufferers of the calamity—

(1) To feed those rendered homeless for the time, a general kitchen was ordered to be opened in Mandar and Chhota Rohua which had suffered most

(2) A gang of labourers was ordered to be employed in each of the villages where damage had occurred, so as to help the poor public in saving loss to their life and property where such loss was apprehended

(3) In needed cases, grain or monetary help by way of doles or Taccavi was also ordered to be given

(4) All available State buildings were offered for use for temporarily housing the unfortunate who suffered by collapsing of their huts

(5) In order to help them in re construction of their houses exemption was granted from payment of forest duty on timber and all other building material brought for the purpose from State forests

CONTROL OF COMMODITIES

For making foodstuffs and other necessaries of life available to the public at reasonable rates, a Control of Commodities Department is maintained, and every effort is being exerted to save the public from being charged exorbitantly and to prevent hoarding and profiteering

Practically all enactments and orders in force in British India pertaining to control of prices, regulation of supplies and checking of excess profits and hoarding in respect of essential commodities have been promulgated and are being enforced to curtail the profits of the dealers and ensure supplies, and in respect of commodities in which the State is deficit, arrangements are made to secure supplies from surplus areas and for equitable distribution of the same

As there was a general shortage of foodgrains in the urban consuming centres and the producers in expectation for higher prices seemed loath to bring their produce to the market and showed a tendency to withhold its sale, it became necessary to requisition a fair portion of their grain from the producers by an order under the Defence of India Rules to keep the people living. A Foodgrains Procurement Scheme was framed and introduced during the year, under which all cultivators and Jagirdars in the State were called upon to sell a fixed percentage of their harvested grain to the State to enable it to supply the needs of the consuming centres. The scheme was brought into operation with effect from the Kharif crop, and quite a good quantity of foodgrains was procured.

FOODGRAINS PROCUREMENT SCHEME.

But the State is after all an area which has always been deficit in respect of foodgrains, and the few thousand maunds of foodgrains that were requisitioned under the Procurement Scheme were hardly sufficient to meet the entire demand of the urban areas which in pre-war times imported over 3 lacs of maunds of foodgrains every year from the Punjab and elsewhere. To avert a crisis and save the people from starvation, therefore, several thousand maunds of Bajra and maize was imported during the year under review from Bharatpur and Mewar and the same were sold to the public at a rate lower than the cost price, as the people in this State, particularly the classes which feed on maize and Bajra, could ill afford to purchase them at the rates at which the State was able to obtain them from Bharatpur and Mewar. The difference was subsidized from the State Central Treasury.

SUBSIDIZATION SCHEME.

In this way, partly with the procurement and partly by the subsidization the State somehow arranged to meet

the needs of all consuming centres, and it is gratifying that in spite of obvious difficulties the control worked satisfactorily and starvation was successfully warded off.

HOARDING AND PROFITEERING PREVENTION ORDINANCE.

To restrict the profits of the dealers in all goods, a Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance was passed and promulgated Under it, the maximum prices of several specified articles (such as certain brands of cigarettes, whisky, bicycles, toilet articles, sports goods, fountain pens, razor blades, boot polishes, leather, hides, arms and ammunition, match boxes, coffee, bolts, nuts, rivets, cement etc) were fixed from time to time, while in respect of unspecified articles of which maximum prices were not fixed it was provided that no dealer or producer shall sell them or offer them for sale or otherwise dispose of them for a consideration which, whether it is conclusively in money or otherwise, exceeds the landed cost (in case of an imported article) or cost of production (in case of an article produced in India) by 20 per cent.

BABY SHOW

To promote interest in mothers to take better care of their children, a Baby Show was organised at the capital on His Highness' Birthday on the 24th September 1944, whereat 35 prizes were awarded as last year to healthiest babies of different ages upto 3 years. Half the number of these prizes were earmarked for babies of depressed classes.

The show attracted females in large numbers and went a great way in impressing upon mothers the necessity and advantages of better feeding of the babies.

EFFORTS TO ERADICATE SOCIAL EVILS

Over a year ago prohibition was passed on [illegible] of more than [illegible] persons on occasion of marriages and [illegible]. This order was enforced [illegible] the [illegible] report, [illegible]

themselves to this reform which has, besides preventing unnecessary waste of foodstuffs, eradicated a social evil of spending unreasonable sums on feasts and saved a good many custom-striken folk from wasting their savings and others from the debts they would have otherwise had to borrow.

Efforts are now being made to discourage, and if possible eradicate, another social evil prevalent among certain classes, more specially the Mahajans, of charging high price for giving the hands of their girls in marriage. This evil, unfortunately, is going on and growing rather alarmingly. It is avowed by all castes that setting prices on girls is one of the worst sins and should be eradicated; their avowal, however, is only in words and not in deeds. Except a few respectable families, many succumb to the temptation of a big amount. The monetary penalty leviable having proved ineffective to achieve the desired reform, the Council has under contemplation the revision of the present legislation so as to prescribe deterrent sentences for such offences. The District & Sessions Judge has accordingly been asked to revise the present legislation in a committee representing all interests and endeavours are being made to educate public opinion in favour of this much needed reform.

OTHER EVENTS.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.

The auspicious occasion of His Majesty the King Emperor's Birthday was observed on the 8th June 1944. As usual, the day was observed as a public holiday and prayers for their Majesties were offered in all places of worship, but owing to War no parades were held or Royal salute fired. The prisoners were given a holiday and fed on a sweet meal.

HIS HIGHNESS' BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSORY.

His Highness the Maharao Saheb Bahadur's 57th Birthday was observed on the 24th September this year On this auspicious day, which was observed as a holiday, sweets were distributed to children in all schools in the State and the prisoners were given relief from work and fed on a sweet meal

At night a camp fire was held by the Scouts

SPECIAL PRAYER DAY

For observance of the 5th Anniversory of the out-break of the War, in deference to the pious wish of His Majesty the King Emperor, Monday the 4th September 1944 was devoted to prayers All communities offered special prayers that day in their respective places of worship for the speedy triumph of Great Britain and her Allies, thanking God for the favours He has been pleased to grant in His Mercy to them till now.

At the capital at 12. 30 p m. Mass Prayers were also arranged that day in the Colvin High School, which were largely attended by the public and officials.

In the evening all religious places were illuminated

Again, Sunday the 17th September was observed as a Special Prayer Day throughout the State. On that day, flags were hoisted on public buildings, illumination was done in the several temples and mosques at the capital, and mass prayers were offered for the Victory of the Allies

ARMISTICE DAY.

On the 11th November 1943 the [illegible] Day was observed as usual by [illegible] a [illegible] cessation of all [illegible] for 2 [illegible] 11 a m

On the New Year's Day, Mr. Nainmal Roopchand Khichia of Sheoganj was awarded the title of "Rai Saheb" by His Excellency the Viceroy.

HONOURS.

As an expression of joy on the occasion and to congratulate him on his acquisition he was entertained at a State Party in the Club the same evening.

With deep sorrow, news were received on the 29th October 1944 of the sad demise on the 26th of Her Highness Princess Beatrice.

HER HIGHNESS PRINCESS BEATRICE'S DEMISE.

Out of respect to the memory of the deceased court mourning was observed for two weeks.

News about the sad demise on the 28th July 1944 of His Highness Rai Rayan Shri Sir Prithi Singhji Bahadur, K. C. I. E., Maharawal of Banswara, plunged the State into mourning.

H. H. SIR PRITHI SINGHJI OF BANSWARA'S DEMISE.

In honour of the memory of the deceased, all offices, courts and schools were closed for a day, and the time gongs and Nakkaras were stopped for three days.

POLITICAL.

The State in respect of Political relations with the paramount power remained attached to the Western Rajputana States' Agency. For the greater part of the year the Political Officer in charge of Western Rajputana States' Agency was Lt. Col. G. B. Williams who took over the charge of the Political Agent on the 14th December 1943 and continued as such throughout the year.

The political relations with the paramount power continued to be most cordial

RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBOURING STATES

Relations with the neighbouring States of Jodhpur, Palanpur, Mewar, Idar and Danta also remained cordial as in the preceding year

POLITICAL SITUATION

It is a matter of no small gratification to note that during the year under report there was no political unrest in the public, of all sections, castes, creeds religions who are to be congratulated for their warm co operation in helping the administration in furthering the progress and prosperity of the State In an atmosphere of peace and tranquility prevailing throughout, people followed with grateful delight and zeal their normal professions, making a good use of the unusual times to make money At Sheoganj, however, a few ill-advised Mahajans, instigated by some interested and discontented busy bodies made all attempts to agitate against the payment of penalties levied on sale of girls in marriage But many have by this time begun to abhor the continuance of a practice which is sinful and condemned by all religions and it is hoped that before long the saner people will like to abolish the demand of a price for their girls and support the State in penalizing those who act otherwise

JAGIRDAR SITUATION

The Jagirdars unlike in the past are more amenable to reason There was practically no trouble from any Jagirdar during the period under review except from the Bhutgam Chhutbhais who were out on outlawry as a protest against the Bhutgam Jagirdar s acceptance of partition of his Jagir The State Police is after these outlaws The Jagirdars generally seem to be now realizing that better part of discretion lies in getting redress of their grievances, alleged or real, in a

constitutional way instead of taking recourse to outlawrie
or criminal misdeeds.

WAR EFFORTS.

In keeping with its traditional loyalty to the Britis
Government, the State kept doing all within its power t
assist in the prosecution of the War to a successful term
nation.

A local War Committee established in 1940 continue
to work during the year under the Presidentship and gui
dance of the Chief Minister. National War Front Propogand
was carried on extensively throughout the State. It include
'Grow More Food' campaign, checking and detectin
hoarding of small coins and controlled commodities
counteracting rumours and disseminating correc
war news etc. etc. The committee also arranged gratis
distribution of a weekly War bulletin and gave widest publicity
to cultural articles, Indian Information Series and other War
literature received from the National War Front. In the
Colvin High School study-groups were established and
weekly lectures of teachers on war were arranged to educate
the opinion of the students. War Propoganda films were
also exhibited every month to the general public free of
charge. All these activities resulted in maintaining the
moral of the public and eradicating defeatist alarms.

The Chief Minister took special interest in exhorting
the public to assist in War efforts and the well-to-do people
were pursuaded to contribute their mite. The response to
these appeals was both spontaneous and notable & generous
contributions were received from the public and the Jagirdars.

The State servants getting not less than Rs. 50/-
p. m. also continued to pay a voluntary monthly contribu-
tion at a fixed sliding scale ranging from 2 to 5% of the

salary The Chief Minister contributed 6¼% of his salary. Some of the wealthy citizens also paid monthly contributions

His Highness the Maharao Sahib Bahadur was pleased to pay the annual contribution of Rs 10 000/- from his privy purse as in the previous year.

The total contribution of the year thus amounted to Rs 26,870/- of which Rs 19,713/- was sent to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, Rs 20,00/- to the Red Cross Fund, Rs 390/- contributed to the Residency Garden Fete in aid of War Fund by purchasing Raffle and Entrance tickets etc and Rs 4,767/- remained in balance Adding to this, the Rs 1,29,953/- contributed up to last year, the total contributions made to-date amount to Rs 1,56,823/-

Besides, a substantial sum of Rs 4,92,843/- was invested by the State in Defence Loan during the year, which when added to the previous years' investments brought the total investments to Rs 11,45 253/- at the end of the year

NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Scheme of inducing the masses to save and invest whatever they can was also vigorously pushed on A large number of authorised agents were appointed The Tehsildars and agents were desired to acquaint the public with the advantages of the scheme and to encourage them to purchase the same It is delightful to note that the efforts were successful to a great extent and decent sums came to be invested by the public

RECRUITMENT

Every effort was exerted to secure recruits for the War A reward of Rs 5/- per combatant and Rs 3/- per non combatant was offered to those bringing recruits for service in the Indian Army Anyone of the State forces wishing to join the Army was at once relieved

The Superintendent of State Police Mr. Gul Hasan Rizvi worked as Honorary Extra Assistant Recruiting Officer. He helped the bringing of recruits considerably and in recogition of his good work was awarded a Gold Watch by the Recruiting Department.

No less than 70 recruits for Army were given by the State during the period under report, bringing the total number supplied to-date to 391. Efforts to secure further enlistments continue, and every possible help and facility in this connection is given to the Government Recruiting Officers visiting the State.

In order to encourage recruitment a meeting of Jagirdars was convened on the 17th August 1944, in which the Revenue Member and the Chief Minister reminded the Jagirdars of their gallant past and exhorted them to help the recruitment. On several other occasions also the Chief Minister made personal appeals to the public in general and Deora Rajputs in particular to join active service.

Further to provide an incentive to recruitment, Deora Jai Singh of Godana, the father of late Havaldar Deora Karan Singh who in recognition of the gallantry with which he fought against the enemy and sacrificed his life in the service of the Empire earned the Indian Distinguished Service Medal, was granted during the year a pension of Rs. 8/- p. m. from the State for his life time, and this was publicly announced at the time of presentation to him of the said Medal of his late son so that combatant tribes may be encouraged to join the Army and follow the noble example set by the late Havaldar Deora Karan Singh

OTHER EFFORTS.

As an encouragement and inducement to people to join the Army, the following special facilities have been given to persons proceeded or proceeding on active service in War and to their dependants:—

1. Benefits of the Soldiers' Litigation Act, which has been made applicable to the State

2 Complete exemption from Stamp duty on sub letting of their immoveable property

3. Free education to their children and dependants in all State Schools

4 Supply to their children and dependants of free stamped letters which they may have to address to district authorities

5. Right to hold lien on their substantive appointments in the State if they are State servants at the time of entering the military service

Besides, children and dependants of all State subjects, of whatever rank, whether combatant or non combatant, who have since 4th August 1914 died while on active list duty or become permanently incapacitated owing to wounds contracted while on active list, or who are at present serving in the Indian Army, Air, Force, Navy or A R P, are granted free primary education plus an annual allowance of Rs 25/- to cover expenses of books, remission of tuition fees in middle and high classes and free boarding and lodging

Any State official joining military service as a non-combatant is also allowed to hold lien on his appointment in the State

Instructions have also been issued to all district officers to pay special attention to affairs of soldiers, both service personnel and pensioners, and of their families residing in Sirohi State

To encourage investment in Government of India Loans, it has been announced that in cases where holders

of stock certificates residing in distant places in the State experience difficulty in encashing their interest warrants the State will provide them facilities by arranging for payment of the amount of their interest warrants from the State Treasury in the first instance and then collecting the amount so paid from the Reserve Bank of India.

Exemption from customs duty is granted to stores provisions imported by the Soldiers' Canteen at Abu Road Station for the bonafide use of the canteen.

CHAPTER II.

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS.

The Finances and accounts as also general supervision over audit and allied matters continued to be under the direct control of the Chief Minister, who held the finance portfolio.

ACCOUNTS OFFICE.

Until 10th November 1943, the Accounts Department remained in charge of Mr. Manekraj Singhvi, who was officiating as Accounts Officer under the officiating arrangements made last year. With effect from the 11th November, the permanent incumbent of the post Mr. Vijeyraj D. Singhi, having reverted to his substantive appointment, held charge of this department till the end of the year.

FRAMING OF SURPLUS BUDGET.

As in the previous year, the first task to be attended to was the framing of a budget for the year ahead.

The year being prognostic of favourable conditions and good prospects, it was by no means felt difficult to frame a balanced budget if the expenditure were to be kept the same as in the preceding year. The Chief Minister's care and anxiety, however were to provide for much larger sums for public utility works and reforms and yet to make not merely a balanced budget but a surplus one which should be expected to leave some savings at the close of the year to swell the previous year's reserve instead of feeding upon it Devoting anxious thought and energy and disallowing unnecessary items of expenditure in the administration he brought out such a budget, and on its being sanctioned by His Highness and the Council released it early in November The expenditure in the budget was estimated at Rs 11,45,001/- against an income estimated at Rs 16,00,152/-

STRICT ADHERENCE TO BUDGET.

To avoid and prevent wasteful expenditure and ensure a smooth and economical working of the administration, strictest adherence to the budget was enforced in respect of each department and under each head of expenditure, and re-appropriations were as a rule discouraged

Further to achieve the object that the budget should on no account be exceeded, the Chief Minister kept himself acquainted with the correct financial position and standing of the State from time to time by calling periodical returns of the income and expenditure under each head Besides, all heads of departments had the warning that anyone spending any amount over budget without sanction would be personally liable for it while the Audit Office had instructions not to pass the bill preferred therefor

RE-ORGANIZATION OF ACCOUNTS.

The improvements lately effected to overhaul and re-organize the system of accounts-keeping have fairly toned up and regularized the working of the department, and the care taken during the year to speedily remedy

any defects noticed in the system as also to suitably deal with accountants not complying with any instructions, have brought it on to a much higher standard of efficiency. All scope for embezzlements and misappropriations of State moneys has virtually been eliminated. The bills are paid without unnecessary delay. The account books in all the departments are found regular, accurate and up-to-date. The expenditure on administration has to a great extent been tightened up and unnecessary requisitions for expenditure and waste of public money have stopped, and the finances have been fairly rehabilitated.

No case of embezzlement, misappropriation or other serious irregularity was noticed excepting one of misappropriation by a cashier of Dilwara Tehsil, which was seriously dealt with by immediate dismissal and fine. The detection of this case was due largely to the clear system of accounts lately introduced which enabled the Audit Department to spot out the misappropriation at a glance without any difficulty.

The accounts of the year were finally closed on the 31st October.

SETTLEMENT OF OLD KHATAS.

The old Adevas of ex-Accounts Officer Mr. Poonamchand's time having been compiled last year, the work of settling old Khatas was taken up by the present Accounts Officer. As many as 40 old Khatas were cleared off during the year.

OPENING BALANCE.

The year opened with a balance of Rs. 16,81,649/4/10 as detailed in the last year's report.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

At the close of the year the total receipts amounted to Rs. 22,32.894/15/6, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,84,950/8/8, inclusive of Rs. 20,503/5/3 paid towards refundable

duty on Silver bars. Thus there was a net saving of Rs. 11,47,944/6/10

The advance accounts with the various departments resulted in a debit of Rs 69,510/8/5 The Kothar accounts resulted in a credit of Rs. 71,694/8/- repaid during the year as price of last year's grain and a debit of Rs 70,148/9/- on account of the price of grain unsold at the close of the year.

Including the opening balance of 1st November the total receipts amounted to Rs 39,86,238/12/4 and the total disbursements including the advances aggregated to Rs 12,24,609/10/1 leaving a balance of Rs. 27,61,629/2/3 at the close of the year

The details of receipts and disbursements will be found in Appendix I

INVESTMENTS

Out of the closing balance of Rs 27,61,629/2/3, a good sum is invested in Defence Loans and Government Securities and with Banks

Details of investments at the close of the year on 31st October are furnished below.—

		RS.	AS.	PS.
1.	In Central Treasury	4,33,698	11	7
2	Invested in Defence Bonds and Government Securities	11,25,253	2	0
3	Invested in Post Office Defence Certificates	10,003	[illegible]	0
4.	Invested in Interest Free Defence Bonds	10,000	0	[illegible]
5.	Invested in Post Office Cash Certificates	12,355	[illegible]	[illegible]

		RS.	AS.	PS
6.	Invested in Post Office Cash Certificates and National Savings Certificates	10,812	8	0
7.	Fixed Deposit with the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay	37,100	0	0
8.	Invested in the Sirohi Motor Service.	50,000	0	0
9.	In current account with the Bank of India, Ltd., Ahmedabad	1,81,511	12	3
10.	In current account with the Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay	57,065	9	2
11.	In current account with the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Ahmedabad ...	7,76,802	9	6
12.	In current account with the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay ...	56,077	15	9
	TOTAL Rs.	27,61,629	2	3

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

Barring a technical internal debt which bears no interest, the State is now entirely free from indebtedness it had been labouring under before the regime of the present Chief Minister. On the contrary, it has assets in the forsaid investments yielding considerable interest.

AUDIT OFFICE.

The Audit Office remained in charge of the Officiating Audit Officer Mr. Sardarsing till 11th November 1943 hen the permanent incumbent Mr. Manekraj Singhvi verting from his officiating posting in the Accounts Office ok back the charge from him. Mr. Manekraj Singhvi ntinued as Audit Officer throughout the rest of the year.

The working of the Audit Office, well regularized by ɪe improvements effected during the past 3 years, was und quite satisfactory The rules governing the audit bills and checking of vouchers were enforced and applied y it with impartial rigidity, and it also saw to the due bservance by the several departments of the rule restricting ɪe requisitions for expenditure to the budgetted provision, isallowing all payments demanded in excess of the budget.

PPOINTMENT F A JUNIOR UDITOR

To ensure surprise checking of several departments' accounts and cash at reasonable intervals as also to assist the Audit Officer in all other ways in the efficient discharge of his uties, a new post of a *Travelling Auditor designated* as unior Auditor was created during the year, and Mr. Sardar ingh Gehlot who had acquired experience in audit as fficating Audit Officer was appointed to hold this post ith effect from 11th November.

With the appointment of the *Junior* Auditor, the work f cheking the income accounts of the several Tehsils and Departments was also taken in hand by the Audit Officer which had in the past mostly devoted itself to checking f expenditure side only and *found little time* to check he income side The Junior Auditor was specially ntrusted with the work of going round the district to check he income accounts of the several Tehsils and Departments. This appointment went a great way to expedite and egularize audit work and improve the tone of the working f the department

SURPRISE HECKING

The Audit Officer and the Junior Auditor [illegible] *surprise checkings* of the accounts and [illegible] of the various departments on several [illegible] *sions*, and reported the descripan[illegible] being dealt with This stared a vay m[illegible] ppr[illegible] State *money* and also ensured l[illegible]

as the accountants and cashiers, not knowing when a surprise checking of their books and balance may be made, worked with care and caution and could not dare to remove a stiver from the balance nor afford to keep the accounts haphazard or incomplete.

The checking of Namas (income account books), to which very inadequate heed had been pain in the past, was also properly attended to, so as to detect and eliminate scope for non-entries or wrong entries.

AUDIT OF QUASI-PUBLIC FUNDS.

As in the last year, all quasi-public funds, such as School Funds, Devasthan Funds and Municipal Funds, were also audited during the year.

IMPROVEMENT IN RULES.

In the interest of a better working of the Audit and Accounts Departments and to give a fairer deal to the service class, the following improvements in the system and Rules were effected during the year :—

INTRODUCTION OF PENSION AND GRATUITY RULES.

To create a vested interest in the services of the State and a feeling of satisfaction in the employees which will make them work more honestly and loyally, Pension and Gratuity Rules were introduced with effect from 1st January 1944.

Under these rules State servnats will be eligible for Pension on retirement at the age of 60 years or after 30 years' approved service, whichever comes earlier To be more lenient to the lower staff, the rate of Pension for those getting upto Rs. 12/- has been fixed at ½ the average pay drawn at the time of retirement while for those getting over Rs. 12/- the rate of Pension to be paid after 30 years'

approved service is one-third of the average pay drawn in the three years prior to the time of retirement. On retirement of a servant before completion of 30 years but not less than 15 years, a proportionate pension is admissible. On retirement after a service of less than 15 years, a Gratuity is allowed at the rate of 20 days' salary to every completed year of service, provided the length of service put in is not less than 5 years.

The Pension and Gratuity Rules also provide for a pension to the depedants of State servants who may be killed as a result of performing their duties, and this pension is allowed irrespective of the period of service of the employee.

DAILY ALLOWANCE WITHIN THE STATE.

Hitherto, no Daily Allowance was admissible to State servants travelling within State limits, except to the lower staff getting salary upto Rs. 100/-. This discouraged the officers to go out on tour, and it was observed that to avoid having to incur out-of-pocket expenses involved in travelling they generally avoided touring, as a result of which the State work was apt to suffer. As an improvement on this and to ensure a prompter execution of duties, the Travelling Allowance Rules were amended allowing daily allowance at a graded scale to all State servants for journeys within the State with effect from 3rd December 1943.

ENHANCEMENT OF HILL ALLOWANCE.

The rate of Hill Allowance paid to State servants at Abu was [illegible]

ENHANCEMENT OF DAILY ALLOWANCE FOR AJMER AND AHMEDABAD.

The Daily Allowance [illegible] Rules to [illegible] side [illegible] by [illegible] was [illegible]

ENHANCEMENT OF DEARNESS ALLOWANCE.

Uptil last year only the low-paid staff getting salary upto Rs. 30/- p. m. were allowed a Dearness Allowance, and those above it were not receiving any such help. In view of the abnormal rise in the cost of living, this conecssion was extended to officers drawing a salary upto Rs. 100/-. This help was much appreciated by all concerned

ENHANCEMENT OF WAGES FOR MANUAL LABOUR

In view of the higher cost of living, the schedule of wages for coolies, carts, and camels hired for State purposes was revised during the year raising the rates for bullock-carts, camel-hire and manual labour very considerably. The rates of hire for carts and camels were almost doubled.

GENERAL FINANCES.

The year commenced with an opening balance of Rs. 16,81,650/- and the budget estimates after a careful scrutiny were passed, providing quite a large sum for various reforms and works of public utility, enumerated in details in the several relevant Chapters of this report. The estimated revenues showed a substantial increase and the expenditure being kept within the bounds of the budgeted provisions, it was possible to have a record saving of Rs. 11,47,944, which added to past years' figures brought a total saving of Rs. 27,61,629/- without any bills being kept pending or any outside debt remaining unpaid.

It needs no mention that with the increasing finance prosperity, the State's credit has been more firmly established than ever. Such a remarkably good improvement in State's finances and in the tone of the administration carrying out so many reforms in all directions at an expenditure of about Rs. 8 lacs during the period of the present Chief Minister's office, and that too done without imposition of any additional taxation, did not escape recognition and appreciation by His Highness who was pleased to order a promotion of Rs. 200/- p. m. in his salary from 1st Nov. 1943.

CHAPTER III.

REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

The Revenue Member Thakur Mahendra Sinha Ranawat continued to be at the helm of the Revenue Department throughout the year as Revenue Member, State Council and Settlement Commissioner.

Under him, Mr. Goverdhan Sinha Mehta, B. A., LL. B., an experienced officer loaned from Mewar Government, continued to be Revenue and Settlement Officer.

LAND DISTRIBUTION

Of the 12,76,160 acres of land in the State, the culturable area including 36,000 acres of grass reserves is 7,02,762 acres, the remaining 5,73,398 acres being covered by hills and forests. Out of the culturable area, 50,500 acres are under wells while the remaining area mostly yields Khariff crop.

The total number of villages in the State is 515- 452 inhabited and the rest uninhabited ones- out of which [illegible] are Khalsa while the others are either Jagirs, Devasthan Dharmada or Sasan Muafi villages. The greater number in this latter category is Jagir.

because the Tehsildars finding enough time to attend to revenue complaints their grievances were readily enquired into and they had not got to run down to the capital for every trifling grievance

APPOINTMENT OF GIRDAWARS AND PATWARIS

The Settlement operations in the villages of Sirohi and Dilwara Tehsils being completed and rents to the cultivators thereof announced, a suitable land record staff of Patwaris and Girdawars was appointed in these Tehsils. It is gratifying to note that in spite of the difficulty in obtaining suitable local hands the collections were brisk and timely Necessary record was also prepared by this staff

SAFE GUARD AGAINST ALIENATION OF AGRICULTURISTS' HOLDINGS to NON-AGRICULTURISTS

To safe guard the best interests of the agriculturists and prevent alienation of their holdings to non-agriculturists, an order was issued during the year that no agricultural or pastoral lands will be given out to a Sahukar or any other non-agriculturist, and the agriculturists were also debarred from the right to alienate their holdings whether by sale, mortgage or otherwise, to a non-agriculturist except with the express permission of the Revenue Member

It was further ordered that even when an agriculturist's holding came to be auctioned in execution of a court decree, bids from non-agriculturists would not be accepted except in cases where the Revenue Member may for any special reasons consider it necessary to waive the condition

These measures will prevent creeping in of the Sahukar class into agricultural lands to make middle-man's profit, and will directly benefit the cultivators and tend to continue them un ousted in their holdings

In order to regulate collections of this cess and ensure that this Fund be not misappropriated, rules were framed and promulgated during the year laying down the procedure for collection of this cess and for distribution of the Malba Fund The powers of the headmen or Mukhias for spending money out of this Fund were defined, as also the purposes for which alone it could be utilized.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS AND RURAL UPLIFT

For the advancement and better working of the Village Panchayats which though established for the last 2 years have not been evincing sufficient interest, as also other allied questions of rural uplift, requiring better attention and guidance, it was found necessary to entrust the work to someone interested in and competent to attend to it Mr Hukmichand J Seth, a pleader of standing who had done honorary work in that connection was appointed Rural Uplift Officer to enlighten the village folk on the benefits of Village Panchayats and assist and advise them in the establishment and proper functioning of the same

These Panchayats are calculated to inculcate and promote a spirit for public service in the village intellectuals and to save the rural population from unnecessary expenditure on petty litigation

CONCESSIONS FOR SINKING OF NEW WELLS AND OTHER STEPS FOR GROW MORE FOOD CAMPAIGN.

In the interest of development of agriculture, a scheme to encourage [illegible] of new wells had been devised [illegible] [illegible] by announcing [illegible] concessions [illegible] [illegible] to persons [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] wells at [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] pursued and pressed [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the year [illegible]

ne

The Tehsildars and other revenue officials went round from village to village making vigorous propaganada to induce the cultivators to bring more area under cultivation and to dig new wells. At the capital also a general meeting of the Jagirdars and cultivators was called by the Chief Minister, whereat interesting speeches were delivered by the Revenue Member and others to impress upon the Jagirdars and peasantry the need for devoting more attention to production of foodgrains to meet the shortage of these in the State.

Further, to provide encouragement to cultivators to grow more foodgrains, facilities were offered for repairing of old wells where needed. The cultivators were also helped with purchase of bullocks and seed by loans free of interest Loans were also advanced free of interest for digging of wells, and this concession was also extended to the tenantry in Jagir villages.

The result of these tempting concessions and wide propaganda was quite satisfactory. In addition to the 35 wells sunk last year, 81 more new wells came to be sunk and constructed during the year under report. In no previous year, the number of new wells sunk amounted to even half so much.

As a further measure to develop irrigation, the State is constructing a Bund at Bhula to store up water in the rains for irrigation purposes, towards which a sum of Rs. 21 655/- was spent during the year. This Bund is estimated to cost about Rs. 1,50,000/- and when completed will irrigate a considerably large area.

Further, as maunre has great nutritive value for crops and its conservation for improvement of crops is essential, its export from the State was prohibited during the year in the interest of the cultivators and the Grow More Food

Campaign. Its waste in burning it for baking bricks being already prohibited, it is hoped that sufficient manure will now be available to the cultivators for agricultural purposes.

RAINFALL AND CROPS

The preceding year's monsoon, on which the prospects of the year under report depended, was fairly above the average though not quite timely and evenly distributed It recorded 28. 12 inches of rain at the capital against the usual average of 20 45 inches, and brought in an abundance of water in all wells Consequently, though the Khariff crop was rather poor due to untimely rains, the Rabi crop cultivation proved quite compensating

The rainfall during the year under report, on which the coming year's harvest will depend, was very heavy, in fact not only heavy but unprecedented in the history of Sirohi and unwitnessed before in living memory Especially from 15th July to 28th August there was a very heavy and continuous rainfall, which in some places recorded about 12 inches within a few hours This incessant and heavy rain caused a good deal of damage to crops and Kaccha houses, particularly in Reodar Tehsil where the showers were heaviest Chhota Rohua village in Reodar Tehsil was practically submerged under water, and a number of goats and sheep were washed away by the water. Due to heavy rains and resultant marsh, all normal traffic was dislocated in that Tehsil for about a month The other village which suffered most was Mandar where also a number of houses collapsed under the heavy down-pour This rainfall has very adversely affected the prospects of the Khariff crop for the coming year, which is expected to be very poor

The table below shows the total rainfall during the

year under report and in the previous year in each of the six Tehsil Centres.

Name of place.		Rainfall in 1942-43.	Rainfall in 1943-44.
Sirohi.	...	28.12 inches.	55.99 inches.
Abu Road.	...	40.5 "	58 35 "
Sheoganj.	...	24.96 "	32.32 "
Pindwara.	...	28.51 "	50.24 "
Reodar.	...	31.55 "	77 97 "
Dilwara.	...	101.11 "	154 99 "

Due to such a heavy rainfall, malarial fever broke out and raged furiously for about a couple of months throughout the length and breadth of the State, to combat which special Vaidyas had to be engaged and sent out from village to village with medicines to extend relief to rural areas too distant from the places having the benefit of dispensaries

HELP EXTENDED TO PEOPLE DURING HEAVY RAINS.

The following relief measures were taken by the State to help the unfortunate sufferers whose houses were destroyed or damaged by the heavy rains in July 1944 in Chhota Rohua, Mandar and other places in Reodar district:—

(1) To feed those rendered homeless for the time, a general kitchen was ordered to be opened in Mandar and Chhota Rohua which had suffered most.

(2) A gang of labourers was ordered to be employed in each of the villages where damage had occurred, to help the poor public thereof in saving loss to their life and property where such loss was apprehended.

(3) In needed cases, grain or monetary help by way of doles or Taccavi was also ordered to be given

(4) All available State buildings were offered for use for temporarily housing the unfortunate folk who had suffered by collapsing of their huts

(5) *In order to help them in reconstruction of their* houses exemption was granted from payment of forest duty on timber and all other building material brought for the purpose from State forests

GRASS AND FODDER

Grass and fodder were sufficient, and no scarcity of either was felt in any part of the State or at any time of the year

CONDITION OF CATTLE

The General condition of the cattle remained good uptil the rains During the heavy rains, goat and sheep got sick and crippled in numbers In some places cows and bullocks also suffered from rinderpest and there was a general debility in the cattle and a number of them died too The graziers suffered most in this and the Darbar were therefore pleased as an act of grace to remit the Dussera Lagat for the year In horses and camels also a disease crept in, and in some places a few of them died on account of the disease

AGRICULTURAL STOCK

The last census of live stock, held in the year 1939 40, had disclosed the total number of animals to be 4 06,612, of which 71,644 were bullocks, 66,434 cows, 6,212 male buffaloes, 37,956 female buffaloes, 933 horses, 1,339 mares, 2 089 donkeys, 7o,755 sheep and 1,49,243 goats No new census has been conducted since The sufficiency of grass and fodder during the year should have normally tended to

bring a general increase, but this having been counteracted by the disease in cattle after the rains, it is estimated that there was no increase on the last year's stock.

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF PEOPLE.

The Rabi harvest being quite good and the prices of agricultural products much to their advantage, the economic condition of the cultivators as well as Jagirdars was much better than in normal years.

Likewise, the rates of wages for labour and margin of the trade having also risen due to War conditions, the economic condition of the labouring classes and businessmen was also on the whole very satisfactory.

WELLS.

For Rabi cultivation, the chief source of irrigation is wells. An endeavour is being made to increase their number every year, and as many as 119 new wells were sunk during the year under report either at the capital cost of the State or by cultivators on Chhutmel or on concessional rates and several others deepened or repaired. A sum of Rs. 3,391/8/9 was sanctioned to be spent from the provision for wells by the State, and out of this Rs. 1,936/9/- was spent towards payment for repairs to Kalka Tank while the remaining amount on repairing and deepening of wells. The total number of wells in the State at the close of the year was 6,218, out of which 5,178 were in working order,

PRICES OF STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS.

Notwithstanding all possible measures taken and being taken for development of agriculture, the State with its large uncultivable hilly tracts continues to remain a deficit area in respect of production of foodgrains and has to be dependant to a large extent on imports from British India and other States.

Naturally, therefore, the prices of foodstuffs here generally depend on conditions obtaining in markets in British India, and, with the rise in prices outside, there had to be an increase in the prices here.

The table below shows the prices of principal foodgrains per rupee during the month of March in the year under report and a comparison thereof with the prices obtaining in the same month in the preceding year

Kind of grain	Rates during March 1943 per rupee		Rates during March 1944 per rupee	
	SRS	CHHS	SRS.	CHHS
Wheat 1st quality..	6	4	4	13
Wheat 2nd quality .	6	8	5	0
Maize . .	8	0	5	14
Bajri	7	12	5	14
Barley .	8	0	6	14
Gram .. .	5	0	4	4

BOUNDARY DISPUTES

There is no boundary dispute with any of the neighbouring States pending The boundary pillars on the Palanpur and Marwar borders were jointly inspected by the representatives of this and those States, and such of the pillars as were found dilapidated or damaged were repaired and the missing ones reconstructed

SANADS AND PARWANAS

The number of Sanads and Parwanas issued in the year under review was 1205, and the fees realized from these amounted to Rs 2,86,043/- In the preceding year the number of Sanads and Parwanas issued was 1074 and the realizations on this account Rs 4,83,9[illegible]/-.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

The total collections from land revenue, babs and revenue contracts during the year amounted to Rs. 9,06.884/- inclusive of Rs. 72,027/- of arrears recovered as against Rs 10,14,979/-. in the preceding year.

The expenditure on the Revenue Department during the year (including land settlement) amounted to Rs. 1,02,690/- against Rs. 1,03,455/- of the preceding year.

GENERAL.

The working of the Revenue Department during the year was satisfactory. The peasantry and tenantry in general seemed quiet and contented, the collections of revenue were brisk and timely and there was no agrarion trouble or agitation from Jagirdars. The credit for all this goes to the Revenue Member and the Revenue Officer under whose guidance the several Tehsildars and subordinate staff worked as a team and in full co-operation with each other.

LAND SETTLEMENT.

The system of cash assessment is not general, but is being made so.

HISTORY OF LAST SETTLEMENT.

The last land settlement in the State was made in 1911-14 and cost about Rs. 3,00,000/-. It was conducted by Mr. (afterwards 'Sir') Michael Keane, I. C. S., whose services were taken on loan by the Sirohi and Tonk Darbars from the Government of India

In that settlement, the boundaries of the various villages were traversed and a cadastral survey made in all the villages of the State, with the exception of a few villages of the Jagirdars who raised obstacles in the work

and of Bhakhar Pargana which consists of ranges of intricate hills stretching away to Mewar and has villages with very scattered patches of cultivation, and maps were prepared and boundary disputes and muafi questions enquired into and decided Efforts were also made to lease out wells and lands to cultivators on 'bighoti' (i e cash assessment), but the primitive tribes of Bhils and Garasias refused to accept such a cash system, and, the Jagirdars of Pamera and Mandar Parganas also adopting a recalcitrant attitude, the settlement operations came to an abrupt close, very little being achieved by that settlement towards introducing a system of cash assessment Mr Keane himself mentions in his report that the time was not ripe for general introduction of cash assessment He adds that 'the people were averse to cash payments and conditions precarious' In short, the idea of introduction of cash assessment had to be abondoned in despair The only valuable work which that settlement did was the deciding of long standing boundary disputes between the various villages and settlement of muafi questions

Afterwards in 1918 to 1924, endeavours were again made to lease out wells on 'bighoti', and some araths were actually given out on 'bighoti' in [illegible] and Santpur villages, but the rates fixed as they were on last War prices, being too high, did not attract the cultivators Even in these villages the 'bighoti' was [illegible] accepted [illegible] Mahajans and other well-to-do persons and thus a new class of middle men was created in agricultural areas The high rates of 'bighoti' were [illegible] caused by the [illegible] of throwing them open to [illegible] The result was [illegible] the people, incurring [illegible] began to show [illegible] already on [illegible] assessment.

In 1923, as a result of the efforts of a committee, appointed by the Darbar under presidentship of Colonel A. D Macpherson, a cash settlement was made with 83 Jagirdars in the State and partition agreements were also concluded with some of the Jagirdars, and Rules and Regulations were framed by the Darbar with the help and advice of Hon'ble Sir Robert Holland, K. C. I. E., C. I. E., C. V. O., I. C. S., the then Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, for regulating the affairs in cash and partition Jagirs. Separate agreements were also concluded with such Jagirdars, recording their rights and privileges. The rest of the Jagirdars preferred to remain under the old 'Batai' system.

CASH SETTLEMENT WITH JAGIRDARS IN 1923.

PRESENT SETTLEMENT.

In order to create a vested interest of the cultivators in soil by fixing up a reasonable cash rental and granting them hereditary rights over their holdings, a land revenue settlement is being carried out in the State since 1st November, 1941. This has been started as a measure of reform with the ultimate object of creating a contented peasantry with assured rights.

The settlement operations are being conducted under two competent officers, Thakur Mahendra Sinha Ranawat and Mr. Goverdhan Sinha Mehta, B A , LL. B., both with considerable experience of Settlement work.

Because of the uneconomic old bighotis with absence of recognition of any rights over holdings to the cultivators, the settlement operations were first looked with an eye of suspicion. The people had become dogmatic and it seemed that no persuations or explanations could convince them of the utility of a cash settlement. By and by, however, confidence was inspired in the cultivators, by

readily accepting any resignations tendered to the old bighotis, granting remissions in deserving cases and treating the cultivators with fairness and equity in all matters and assuring them of the reasonability of cash assessment to be made and of the permanency of tenure

PROGRAMME

This is the third working year of settlement operations in the State The programme of settlement of the whole State, originally estimated to cost Rs 1,86,000/-, was distrbuted over a number of years In the initial programme, it was estimated that the work would likely be finished in 3 years, but at this stage, looking to the work still to be done, it appears that 2 more years may be required to reach completion and final report This will mean a total expenditure of rupees 2 to 2½ lacs Out of the work to be done, settlement operations were completed in the first year in 133 villages of Tehsils Pindwara and Abu Road while the field work in all the 41 villages of Tehsil Sirohi, 13 villages of Tehsil Dilwara and 16 villages of Hath Kharch was completed last year

The programme of work to be done during the year under review was—

(i) Announcement of rates and distribution of Panris in 23 Khalsa villages of Sirohi Tehsil, 13 villages of Dilwara and 16 villages of Hath Kharch in which settlement operations were completed last year, and supply of settlement records to the Tehsils for these 52 villages as also 19 other villages

(ii) Map correction, Khanapuri, attestation and soil classification in 44 (Khalsa, Devasthan and Jagir) villages of Tehsil Sheoganj

(iii) Map correction and compilation of record of rights in 53 (Khalsa, Devasthan and Batai Jagir) villages of Tehsil Reodar

(iv) Partition work in 6 villages of cash Jagirs in Sirohi and Reodar Tehsils after a regular map correction and records of rights.

(v) Proposals to be worked out for cash settlement with Batai Jagirdars of Abu Road, Pindwara and Sirohi Tehsils.

PROGRESS OF WORK.

The difficulties, hindrances and obstacles, with which the settlement operations were confronted in the last 2 years, diminished to a great extent in the year under review as fairness of rents announced in Pindwara and Abu Road Tehsils last year had removed the people's fears of being over-assessed, and this had a salutary effect on the minds of the general public and made the tenanty averse to agitating and less apt to be led away by mischief-mongers. Compared with the previous 2 years, there was a decidedly increased co-operation from the cultivators as well as Jagirdars in getting the settlement done, and quite a hopeful atmosphere prevailed all over. Still, however, the cultivators got only that much area recorded in their Khatas as was absolutely necessary. Much of the Versali area had, therefore, to be left out to be assessed on Bad-az-zama principles.

While such a hopeful atmosphere prevailed for field work, a new difficulty was experienced over availability of suitable staff to carry out the survey and field work. Many of the old hands resigned to join more lucrative posts outside, and owing to scarcity of competent hands the vacancies could not be filled up to the required number. Thus the department had to work under a handicap in this respect.

To cope with the above programme, a staff of 14 Munsarims, 64 Amins, and 3 tracers was provided in the budget, but on an average only 12 Munsarims, 54 Amins

and 3 tracers actually worked. Then in the staff of 54 Amins too that were on roll about 25% were only candidates or new hands, as the old hands resigning the vacancies had to be filled up by new recruits This affected the programme to an extent in the beginning, as the new hands took time to acquaint themselves with the local conditions With courage and extra strain, however, the programme of work for the year was somehow managed to be seen through without any variation by requiring the staff to work in extra hours

The announcement of rent rates and preparation and distribution of Panris in the 23 villages of Tehsil Sirohi, 13 villages of Dilwara and 16 villages of Hath Kharch settled last year was done early in the year under report The final reports of the Tehsils of Abu Road and Pindwara were also compiled, tallying the figures with the Tehsil Girdawars' records to bring them up to date and clear all discripancies The field work in Sheoganj Tehsil was completed in the first week of April, while in Reodar it was finished towards the end of May The map correction, area calculation, Khanapuri, attestation soil classification, Tartib and record of rights in Sheoganj Tehsil was completed in all the 44 villages, or which number is now 43 only, as in the map correction one hamlet has been amalgamated with its mother village In Reodar Tehsil, the programme was to carry out only map correction and compilation of record of rights in 53 villages, leaving out soil classification etc for the next year, but when the actual work was taken in hand it was thought expedient to carry out soil classification etc also in all Khalsa and Devasthan villages to complete full field operations and hence instead of 53 villages proposed in the programme the work was actually completed in 36 villages, which number with the merging of 5 hamlets in map corrections in their mother villages is now 31 Partition work in 5

Jagirs was also completed, and cash settlement with Batai Jagirdars of Abu Road, Pindwara and Sirohi Tehsils was also worked out. It will thus be seen that field work (map correction, area calculation, attestation and soil classification) and the work of tartib, compilation and check of record of rights was completed in 79 villages in all in Shoeganj and Reodar Tehsils during the year, out of which 47 were Khalsa, 7 Devasthan, 17 Batai Jagirs, 3 Cash Jagirs and 5 other villages. Fair copies of record of 93 villages with 1,38,074 Khasra numbers were also prepared. Traces of maps of 176 villages were also prepared.

Now no Khalsa or Devasthan villages except those of Bhakhar remain to be taken up for settlement work.

SETTLEMENT OF ABU LEASED AREA.

At the request of the Abu authorities, the settlement work of Abu Leased Urban area was also carried out by this department. Abu being a hill station, the town survey work required special attention. The boundary pillars, roads and important marks were surveyed by theodolite and a detailed cadestral survey was carried out by chain and plane-table. A record of rights of each individual house-owner and occupant was compiled, and the areas and titles were closely examined in comparison with the title deeds. This whole work, though a bit tedious, was carried out thoroughly and on modern methods of settlement. The cost of the settlement operations in respect of Abu Leased area was all borne by the British Government. The rent rates for the non-urban villages on Abu were sanctioned by the Hon'ble the Resident for Rajputana. The Settlement rents for these were announced and Panris distributed. The cultivators received the Panris and were fully satisfied with the proposed rentals.

While the settlement operations in Sheoganj and Reodar Tehsils were going on, the Settlement Officer had

to be frequently out on tour to ensure quality of work and progress He toured no less than 100 days during the year, and visited all the 79 villages in respect of which settlement operations had been conducted He himself checked the soil classification of areas irrigated by wells

The Settlement Commissioner had to be out on tour to the district for about 20 days, and he visited practically all the main and important villages

The Chief Minister also inspected the settlement operations at several places, such as Dantrai, Reodar, Dhan and Asav and had discourse with the cultivators

RECORD OF RIGHTS

A record of rights is being prepared in this Settlement for all cultivators and holdings The record of rights for the 79 villages in which Settlement operations were completed during the year, is already compiled This work was carried out on the lines and according to rules passed in the previous year

The cultivators in the settlement record are divided into 3 categories viz Khatedars Kabzedars and Shikmis. In dry soil plots, they are all regarded as Khatedars, as the land has been improved by them by taking it under cultivation. In wells and lands irrigated from wells, those who sunk and constructed the well at their own cost or have a very old possession are entered as Khatedars, those who have old possession or rendered a personal help or service towards the sinking of the well are entered as Kabzedars and those whose possession is recent and who have not spent anything towards the sinking of the well are admitted as Shikmis A register is maintained in which the history of each well is recorded, the statement of present holder taken and decision given as to the entry in the settlement record Thus due care has been taken to safeguard the interests of the

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SCHEME FOR GIVING OUT WELLS ON PATTEDARI RIGHTS.

The scale of compensation to be charged for State constructed wells to cultivators coming under the cash settlement having been fixed since last year, the scheme for handing over the wells to Khatedars, Kabzedars and Shikmis is on the way to fulfilment. During the year, 11 wells are reported to have been given on Pattedari rights on payment of a compensation at a sliding scale. More extensive work could not be done, but it is hoped that a substantial progress will be made in this direction next year

REASONABLE RATES FIXED.

The rates for the 79 villages of Tehsils Sheoganj and Reodar settled during the year have been fixed but remain to be announced as yet. Those for the 52 villages of Tehsils Sirohi, Dilwara and Hathkharch villages settled last year have been announced.

The rates fixed, as was promised in the assurance given to the cultivators in the very beginning, are very reasonable, moderate and equitable. They are based on 15 years' average income of the State share, and work out to approximately between one-fourth and one-fifth of the produce, which is the same as the cultivators generally paid under the Batai System. The cultivators accepting these rates have been granted permanent tenancy rights over their holdings, and they and their legal heirs are immune from oustation so long they remain loyal and pay the fixed rental.

It brings no small credit to the Settlement Commissioner Thakur Mahendra Sinha Ranawat and Settlement Officer Mr. Goverdhan Sinha Mehta that this arduous task of Settlement, which even more senior officers had in the past felt diffident to carry out, has been brought to lime light by them to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Hon'ble

Sir George Gillan, K C I E Resident for Rajputana was also pleased to convey during the year his appreciation of the manner in which the Chief Minister and the Settlement Commissioner have successfully taken in hand this very important question of Settlement in the State

EXPENDITURE

The cost of the Settlement operations during the year under review amounted to Rs 42,981/- against Rs 44,317/- of the preceding year The provision sanctioned for this work in the budget was Rs 50,450/- The saving against the budgetted provision is due to adequate staff being not available

CUSTOMS

The Customs Department under the portfolio of the Revenue Member continued to be under the charge of Mr Dhanraj C Gemavat B A LL B, as Customs Superintendent throughout the year

NAKAS

There were 22 Customs posts and 20 out posts as in the preceding year

ENACTMENT OF A CUSTOMS ACT

Uptil now there was no Customs Act in force in the State Only a set of rules framed as far back as 1911 A D were the guiding principles for the working of the Customs Department and where these failed or were found deficient, the practice in vogue or discretion had to be resorted to As an improvement on this, a Customs Act was passed and promulgated during the year, laying down rules and procedure relating to all Customs affairs

With the introduction of this act, the procedure has been fairly regularized and everyone made cognizant of h— rights and liabilities

In absence of specific mention in the list of Kirana articles named under items 18 to 21 in the tariff, the import duty on turmeric, garlic, washing-soda and Saji-khara was being levied at Rs 2/8/- per maund under provisions of item 22 which laid down that Kirana articles not specifically mentioned were chargeable at Rs 2/8/- per maund. On a representation from the dealers in these commodities that the incidence of this duty was rather too heavy compared with their price. the Darbar were pleased to reduce the duty on turmeric to Rs. 1/4/- and that on garlic, washing-soda and Saji-khara to -/10/- per maund

REVISION OF DUTY ON CERTAIN ITEMS.

At the same time, however, the import duty on Kharak (dried dates), which was so far levied at -/10/- per maund, was raised to Rs. 1/4/- per maund, being considered inadequate looking to the present day rate of Kharaks

With a view to discourage the export of goats and sheep. which were reported to be going out in large numbers, the export duty on them which was -/6/6 per head was raised to Rs. 1/2/- per head during the year.

REVISION OF EXPORT DUTY ON GOATS AND SHEEP.

As it was reported that there was some surplus of mung. chavla and til and relaxation of the prohibition placed on export of these commodities was likely to benefit the producers from the advantage of higher prices obtaining in outside markets, without in any way causing any shortage to be felt in the State, the export of these commodities was temporarily opened upto 15th December 1943 so as to allow exports upto 3000 maunds of mung and Chavla and 5000 maunds

SPECIAL PERMISSION FOR EXPORT OF SURPLUS MUNG, CHAVLA AND TIL

of Til A special export duty of Rs. 3/- per maund in case of Mung and Chavla and Rs. 4/- per maund on Til was, however, imposed.

In June 1944, it being again represented that there was still some surplus stocks of Til which was likely to deteriorate in the monsoon, the prohibition on export of Til was again relaxed by allowing export upto 10,000 maunds on payment of a special export duty at the above-said rate. Similar relaxation was also made in case of old Mung and Mung pulse after the rains by opening their export upto 31st October 1944 on payment of an export duty this time of Rs. 1/8/- per maund.

The producers as well as the merchants duly availed of this facility afforded to them, and it is reported that surplus stocks to the extent of 6,137 maunds of Til, 3,481 maunds of Mung and Mung pulse, and 631 maunds of Chavla came to be exported.

PERMISSION FOR EXPORT OF GHEE.

Similarly, a representation was received that the complete ban on the export of Ghee was a hard hit to the graziers who mostly lived by sale of milk and Ghee and who due to such ban were, in spite of prices of cattle food having gone enormously high, continued to dispose of their Ghee at whatever rate they could find in the State. To accommodate the Ghee producers, therefore the export of Ghee was temporarily allowed from 1st August 1944 on payment of an export duty of Rs. 45/- per maund. As at the same time it was felt necessary to safeguard the interests of the [illegible] in the State the export was limited to [illegible] upto [illegible] 1944, and it was also [illegible] maunds in all of Ghee [illegible] be allowed to be [illegible] and that if the rate of Ghee within the State [illegible] too much even [illegible] immediately banned.

In all 2,417 maunds of Ghee is reported to have been exported, and this was mostly old stock.

BAN ON EXPORT OF PACK ANIMALS.

In order to conserve the pack animal wealth in the State, which facilitates transport to an extent, the export of horses, ponies and mules was prohibited during the year.

PROHIBITION ON EXPORT OF MANURE.

The export of manure was prohibited with effect from the 7th September 1944 in the interest of its conservation in the State for agricultural purposes, as it has great nutritive value for crops.

VOLUME OF TRADE.

The total volume of trade both import and export, is given below as against that in the preceding year.

Goods.	Import.		Export.	
	1942-43.	1943-44.	1942-43.	1943-44.
A.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	MDS.
Opium	48	76	...	...
Jaggery	44,926	49,045	...	...
Sugar	14,499	17,653	...	...
Kirana	10,598	13.389		...
Timber	14,447	10,979	49,256	1,09,763
Grain	8,943	70,835	5,602	6,140
Rice	1,309	1,125	...	...
Tobacco ...	2,189	834	...	...
Oils and Oil seeds ...	5,251	9,588	193	6.272
Hair and Wool ..	...	...	3,729	6,332
Hides and Skins ...	...	...	1,286	3,823
Ghee	---	54	28	2,572
Cotton	188	...	242	60
Honey and Wax ...	...	...	168	161
Lime	2,708	8,536	2 17,489	2,18,719
Stone	19,138	17,742	15,059	17,358
Other articles	72,441	1,05,258	8,852	11,002
Total A. ...	1,96,685	3,05,114	3,01,904	3,82,202

Goods.	Import		Export.	
	1942-43	1943 44	1942-43	1943-44
B.	TOLAS	TOLAS	TOLAS	TOLAS
Silver	19,20,560	1,26,482	...	...
Gold . .	14,925	37,981		...
Total B ..	19 35,196	1,64,463	..	...
'C'	Value in Rs	Value in Rs	Value in Rs	Value in Rs
Machinery and Manihari .	2,24,024	3 43,174	.	.
Cloth	13,20 577	19,62,828	79 931	1,97,854
Total C .	15,44,601	23 06,002	79,931	1,97,854
'D'	Number	Number	Number	Number
Cattle ..			4,933	1,123
Sheep and Goats			54,875	36,602
Total D			59 808	37,725
	Cubic ft	Cubic ft	Cubic ft	Cubic ft
Ballast and Sand .			4,10,572	86,073

INCOME

The following table shows the net income under the four principal sub-head as compareds with that of the preceding year

Sub-Head	Income in 1942-43	Income in 1943-44	Difference in rupees
	Rs	Rs	
1 Imports	2,47 574	2,70,304	+22,730
2. Exports	72,328	2,23,811	+1,51,483
3 Fines and Penalties .	2,655	4,994	+2,339
4 Miscellaneous .	39,676	4,152	—35,524
Total	3 62 233	[illegible]	[illegible]

The increase in the income under the sub-head 'Imports' was mostly due to the increase in the import of sugar, cloth, jaggery and Manihari as against the preceding year, while the increased income under the sub-head 'Exports' is due mainly to the special export duty realized on the export of Ghee, Til, Mung and Chavla. as also to the enhancement of the export duty on goats

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure of the Customs Department for the year under report amounted to Rs 32,283/- including Rs. 7,620/- on account of Jagirdars' haqs but excluding Rs. 1,548/- of refund to traders.

FORESTS.

The forest Department continued to be under the charge of Mr. N S. Panghalia, B. H. S. F. (Hons) throughout the year, under the protfolio of the General Member. Mr. Panghalia is a trained Forest Offiicer of ripe experience, whose services have been taken on loan from the Rajpipla Dardar with a view to improve tne working of the department and to pursue the scheme drawn up for conservation and development of State forests.

Mr. Bhaicharandas, Forest Officer of Jodhpur, appointed part-time Forest Advisor last year continued as such throughout the year under report. He was invited on more than one occasion to examine potentialities and scope for forest development and advise the State on ways and means for improvement and development of the forests.

CLASSIFICATION OF FORESTS.

There are large forest areas in this State but no valuable timber. The forests exist in the shape of a net-work of hills spreading almost all over the State with a number of unworkable areas and blanks, and may be classified as 'low forests', having very poor stuff of

satkatha species There are no first class species in these forests, only second and third class timber exists and that too in a very poor quantity

The soil is quite suitable for growing Babul Sarla, Shisham and Neem trees and also for Bamboo, which are seen successfully coming up both naturally and artificially But still the forest growth is very poor except with regard to Neem and Bamboo

The poor quality of forest growth is mostly due to the unrestricted heavy grazing and intentional lopping of the trees which the professional cattle breeders and graziers have been allowed to indulge in the past and to the vast concessions allowed to the cultivators to cut any timber required for their araths combined with factors like complete absence in the past of new plantation To improve it efforts are now being directed to encourage growth by closing certain areas to grazing by encouraging cultivators to grow trees in their own araths lands for their agricultural purposes, and by broadcast sowing and new plantation If the cultivators can in course of time be persuaded to use iron persian wheels that will further prevent denudation and thereby increase the possibilities of the forest improvement, but this can only be possible after the war when sufficient iron will be available

FOREST PRODUCTS

The principal forest products are (a) Major produce — second and third class timber firewood, charcoal and bamboo, (b) Minor produce — honey, wax, gum, soapstone Amla, Baheda Temru leaves, etc

Whatever timber is available is mainly used up by the cultivating classes in preparing ploughs, persian wheels, agricultural implements and huts, and for such other purposes

The firewood species of trees are to be found extensively. They provide firewood for local requirements and are also now being exploited on contract system for manufacture of charcool. A few charcoal coupes have been leased out to be worked on simple coppice with standard system, and a handsome amount is realized. The coupe contractors manufacture charcoal and export it to Ahmedabad and other places on that side.

Bamboo grows on the slopes of Abu and in the hilly tracts of Phakhar and Moras. It is exploited on royalty system and yields a good income.

The minor forest produce is exploited on contract system, monopolies being given out in open auction for collection of each such produce separately.

DIVISIONS OF FOREST AREAS.

The State forests are divided into 6 divisions called Ranges, each under a Range Officer who is assisted by Nakedars and Forest Guards. The six Ranges are Sirohi, Pindwara, Santpur, Sirodi, Dilwara and Posaliya. The Range Officers in their turn are under the contiol of the Forest Superintendent.

As soon as the Land Revenue Settlement in the State is over, it is proposed to start the demarcation of reserved and protected forests and to prepare maps and draw up a regular working plan to work the forests on regular lines. The forests will then be divided into blocks and felling series, further divided up into coupes, and one coupe annually from each felling series will be worked on standard coppice system, so that side by side with forest development a constant income will be secured.

FOREST DEVELOPMENT

The conservation and development of Forests, very little attended to in the past, is being devoted all possible attention

The scheme drawn up to preserve forests against ruthless denudation and to encourage forest growth is being vigorously pursued.

The trained Forest Officer appointed since last year is up with the work, and two Inspectors were also appointed under him during the year to assist the plantation work etc.

Development of forests by coppice regeneration, broadcast sowing and new plantation and conservation by closing down grazing in reserved and protected areas, is being pushed on Severel coupes have been given out on simple coppice with standard system, and grazing being strictly prohibited in these coupes the coppice shoots representing the future coppice crops are coming up quite successfully Broadcast sowing of seeds was also done during the rains No less than 80 maunds of seeds of different local species were sown In moist places, the seedings are thriving well but on dry ridges and hills they could not stand the hot weather A good number of Sisham and teak plants which were growing in the nursery have also been transplanted, but while the Sisham plants are showing progress, tbe teak plants are not doing so well.

Trees have also been planted this monsoon alongside a portion of the Sajjanroad-Aburoad road for a length of about 3 miles in pursuance of a set up plan to grow an avenue on the main roads

At the same time to prevent natural growth being strangled, restrictions imposed on goat and Camel grazing and lopping of trees for fodder in selected areas are being tightened up and enforced with rigidity.

DEVELOPMENT OF MINING INDUSTRIES ETC.

Prompted by its anxiety to have some large scale industries started in the State, which will provide employment to the people after the War as also add to the State's income and prosperity of the populace, the State is offering all possible facilities to attract enterprizing concerns, and all efforts are being exerted to exploit the mineral resources of the State and to bring into existence mining and allied industries in the State.

PROPOSED CEMENT AND GLASS FACTORY.

The reputed firm of Birla Brothers was induced during the year to undertake to open a Cement Factory in the State, and terms regarding the same having been discussed and settled an agreement was also concluded with them. This Factory will have to be started by them within two years of the termination of the War.

Likewise, an agreement for opening a Glass Factory was also made with Messrs. Jeevan & Sons of Abu Road, a firm of standing.

PROSPECTING LICENCES FOR MINERALS

For exploitation of mineral resources, prospecting licences are being issued on quite tempting terms, and with the grant of a few licences the mining industry has got an incentive. Traces of some deposits of soapstone, asbestos, china-clay, felspar and mica having been found, prospecting licences for these have been issued to goad up the industry. The prospecting operations are in full swing.

CONCESSION FOR HUT BUILDING

In order to help those whose huts collapsed under the heavy downpour in Rohua, Mandar and other villages on that side in the last rainy season, the Darbar were pleased to order that all material required by them for reconstruction of their huts be exempted from payment of forest duty.

LIME BHATTAS

Lime burning at Abu Road and Mandwara were given an impetus and encouragement Lime burning was also started during the year by a number of persons at Balda and Sirohi, and is progressing very satisfactorily Nearly 30 quarries of ordinary building stone and 3 marble quarries were worked

INCOME

The income of the Forest Department during the year under review amounted to Rs 2,03, 682/- as against Rs 1,18,632/- in the preceding year This marks a record income The increase is mainly due to the income brought in by charcoal manufacture contracts

A comparative study of the income under the several heads during this and the outgoing year will be found below —

Item of Income	Income in 1942-43 (in surplus)	Income in 1943-44 (in surplus)
1. Royalty on timber ..	7,304	11,082
2 ,, on firewood, and charcol	8,982	22,457
3 Royalty on bamboo .	14,384	26,325
4 ,, on lime	9 098	9,609
5 ,, on stone, bricks and tiles	15,967	7,489
6 Contracts	54,163	1,08,935
7 Grazing fees ...	5,542	6,048
8 Fines forfeitures & penalties	529	330
9 Miscellaneous . ..	2,664	11,407
Total .	1,18,633	2,03,682

EXPENDITURE

The expenditure on the department during the year under report came to Rs. 21,2[illegible]/14/3. The expenditure in the preceding year was Rs 21,422/15/9

GRASS FARMS.

GRASS FARMS.

There are in all 41 grass farms in the State known as 'Jods', and they are under the supervision of the Forest Department. Two of these Jods were thrown open for cultivation in 1941-42, three in 1942-43 and one during the year under report. Of the remaining 35, the standing grass in 25 was sold by public auction and the remaining 10 were cut on 50-50 basis, i. e. one half of the grass being taken by the Forest Department and the other half retained by mowers for wages.

The last year's balance of old grass was 53,760 maunds and 16,120 maunds was received this year from the several Jods, thus making 69,880 maunds. Of this, 13,221 maunds of grass was disbursed to the various departments under free supply for the requirement of horses, bullocks, village-buffaloes and other State animals, and 4,939 maunds of grass was sold to different departments and individuals. This left a balance of 51,720 maunds at the end of the year.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

In addition to the receipt of grass, there was also a cash income of Rs. 16,999/- from these Jods during the year as against Rs. 22,431/- in the preceding year. Against this Rs. 8 317/- were spent for the cost of establishment, carting and stacking etc. as against Rs. 7,3331/- of the preceding year.

EXCISE.

The Excise Department is regularized on the Madras system, which was introduced 35 years ago.

Mr. Shadilal Gupta, E. T., remained in charge of the

department as Excise Superintendent throughout the year, the general supervision continuing with the Home Member, who holds the Excise protfolio

DISTILLERY AND DEPOTS

There is a State Distillery at Abu Road and five Bonded Ware houses or Depots at Sirohi, Pindwara, Abu Road, Sheoganj and Paldi

The Distillery is under the direct supervision of the Excise Superintendent assisted by a Supervisor and a Daroga The Depots are under the charge of a Daroga each and receive their supplies from the Distillery

DISTILLATION

The distillation was conducted during the year on contract system through Messrs. [illegible] Hormasji & Sons of Rajpipla who manufactured and supplied country liquor as well [illegible] and pseudo *foreign* liquors at fixed rates These contractors have been given the Contract for distillation for a period of 5 years from 15th February 1941 and have to supply liquor of approved quality

The base for distillation is [illegible] generally imported from Godhra [illegible] Pavi, Budeli and other Statio[ns] [illegible]

In view of the abnorm[al] [illegible] and other raw materials [illegible] cost of manufacture, the [illegible] Contractors for country [illegible] year from Rs 1/2/- [illegible] increase was allowed [illegible] contractors, who [illegible]

The number of country liquor shops in the year under report was 90 as in the preceding year.

SALE OF COUNTRY LIQUOR.

At almost all the shops, the demand for liquor was found appreciably increasing every day, but the usual difficulties over obtaining transport for Mohua made it impossible for the Distillery Contractor to cope with the demand, and consequently in spite of all their efforts they could not manufacture liquor enough to meet the demand in full nor the supply to the several shops could be as much as was in the last year.

The department had 4696 gallons of 30 U. P. liquor in stock and purchased 27,428 gallons in terms of 30 U. P. from the Contractors. The total sale of liquor during the year came to 27,141 gallons of 30 U. P The receipts from this amounted to Rs. 2,23,178/- against Rs. 2,41,056/- in the preceding year. This shows a decrease of Rs. 17,878/- in the year under report, which was due to the Distillery Contractor's inability on account of transport difficulties to import sufficient Mohua to manufacture liquor enough to meet demands in full.

PSEUDO-FOREIGN LIQUORS AND METHILATED SPIRIT.

The distillation of pseudo-foreign liquors was introduced in this State in January 1935. The number of shops selling pseudo-foreign liquors in the State during the year under report was 50 and that of methilated spirit 9. The various kinds of pseudo-foreign liquor distilled were *Rum*, *Aniseed*, Rose, Ginger, Wine, Orange and Cardimum, and their collective consumption

was 6,758 gallons The income derived therefrom amounted to Rs 97,760/- as against Rs 32,739/- of the preceding year.

OPIUM

The supply of opium during the year under report was obtained from Kotah and Udaipur States The number of shops for sale of opium in the State was 47 The consumption of opium during the year was 63 maunds 35 seers and 3 chhatanks issued for Rs 1,26,966/- which brought a net profit of Rs 58,543/-

HEMP DRUGS

The number of shops for sale of hemp drugs during the year under report was 38 and the licence fees recovered on this account amounted to Rs 2 873/- The quantities of various hemp drugs issued for sale to licence holders were Bhang 11 maunds 20 seers and 8 chhatanks and Ganja 14 maunds 1 seer and 6 chhatanks The sale of these drugs brought Rs 7,363/- as profit

EXCISE OFFENCES

Only one case of an Excise offence came to notice during the year under report This was disposed of with a fine of Rs 5/- on the defaulter

IMPOSITION OF TOBACCO EXCISE DUTY.

In accordance with the of scheme of the Central Government and to co operate with it in the regulation of prices of tobacco on an all India basis, an Excise duty was imposed on tobacco during the year in the State with effect from 1st June 1944 under the Briti

Tobacco Excise Duty Act which was made applicable to the State mutatis mutandis. Under this Act, an Excise duty is leviable at a graded scale on all tobacco grown and cured in the State on and after 1st June 1944, and this is leviable from the curer immediately the tobacco is cured and the rate varies according to the kind of tobacco product into which the tobacco cured is intended to be manufactured. The growers, curers and dealers are required to take licences and to submit periodical returns of stocks etc.

The Excise Superintendent has been appointed the Licencing Authority for the purposes of issue of licences to growers, curers and dealers of tobacco, and he has also been entrusted with compilation of statistics and collection of duty under the Act.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The total receipts of the Excise Department during the year amounted to Rs. 3,38,059/- as against Rs. 3,27,594/- in the preceding year. The total expenditure was Rs. 74,945/- against Rs. 55,112/- in the previous year.

The income was thus found to be much more than in any of the previous years. The increase in expenditure against last year is due to higher rates having had to be paid for liquor to the Distillery Contractor.

CHAPTER IV

PROTECTION

The protection department consists of the Armed Forces (Infantry and Battery), the Police, the Military Police and the Special Police

Khan Bahadur D D Kothavala, M B E, I P (Retd), Home Member, Council of State, continued to be at the head of this Department throughout the year both as the Member in charge of the portfolio and as Inspector General of Police & Commandant, State Forces He was assisted in the Police work by a Superintendent of Police, Mr Gul Hasan Rizvi

I ARMED FORCES

The armed forces of the State consisted of the following —

Kesar Infantry	129	all ranks
Battery	7	

who were in charge of Subedar Ganesh Singh

The total expenditure on maintaining these during the year under review was Rs 16 275/- as against Rs 17 738/- in the preceding year

The men are mostly employed for guard duties at the Jail, Treasury and Palaces, and for m [illegible] watch and ward duties

The Brass Band attached to this unit provides music on parades, ceremonial occasions and State functions. It also once a week entertains the public in the Public Park at the capital. The members of general public requisitioning it on occasions of marriages etc., are allowed to utilize it on payment of a prescribed fee.

POLICE.

The Police in the State are embodied under the Sirohi Police Act of 1936 which is on the lines of the British Indian Police Act.

POLICE STATIONS AND OUT-POSTS.

There are 11 Police Stations, 3 Out-posts and 52 road petrol chowkis in the State. Each has its standard strength. Relieving men to fill up the vacancies in different Police Stations and Out-posts are supplied from the Police Lines at the Capital where some men are always kept in reserve to meet such needs and emergencies.

PERMANENT STRENGTH.

The permanent sanctioned strength of the Police force during the year under report was 385 as shown below:—

Inspector General of Police ...	1
Superintendent of Police	1
Police Office Staff.	13
Inspectors of Police	3
Public and Police Prosecutor ...	1
Sub-Inspectors of Police	15
Head Constables	41
Constables	310
Total	385

Besides the above permanent strength, there was a temporary force of 5 Head Constables and 45 Chowkidars maintained throughout the year for checking the nefarious activities of the criminal tribes of Juda Patta and other border territories and for such other duties.

TEMPORARY POLICE.

The additional temporary force of 5 Head Constables and 20 Constables employed under the Railway Security Scheme to guard against sabotaging of the railway and telegraph lines running through the State territory, were demobolized during the year, being no longer required These men after demobolization were, however, absorbed in the services of the State as vacancies occurred in the permanent sanctioned strength

WITHDRAWAL OF RAILWAY SECURITY SCHEME, AND DEMOBO LIZATION OF ADDITIONAL POLICE.

To improve the general tone and efficiency of the district Police, all possible attention is paid to the training of the personnel.

POLICE TRAINING

No less than four Sub-Inspectors have been had trained from the Saugar Police Training College in the last few years, and these are being utilized to train the subordinate staff under them Two more candidates were recommended for admission in the Saugar Police Training College during the year under review but to the great regret of the Darbar they were not provided a seat by the College authorities In course of time, it is proposed to have all the Sub Inspectors trained one by one.

The constabulary is imparted regular training in the Lines Police at the capital by the T Drill Instructors on recruitment, and this ...ened

from time to time by re-calling the men from the various Police Stations where they are posted.

IMPROVEMENT IN POLICE BUILDINGS.

The Police who had no suitable housing arrangements before are being gradually provided with up-to-date Stations and residential accommodation. A new Police Station, and Lines and Sub- Inspector's quarters at Dilwara and another Police Station and Police Officer's quarters for the constabulary at Abu Road had been lately constructed. During the year under report new Police Stations were constructed at Pindwara and Rohera. Quarters for the policemen at both these places are also now under construction. The Police Station from Pamera having recently been shifted to Sirodi, which is a more central place, the construction of a Police Station building and a lock-up and quarters for the men at Sirodi is under consideration The Military Police Lines at the capital have also been completely renovated.

These substantial improvements in the housing facilities for them have been much appreciated by the Police who formerly lived in very unwholesome houses and felt hard pressed.

DISCIPLINE.

The work and discipline of the force during the year was on the whole satisfactory, though times and circumstances on account of War conditions were a great handicap in maintaining the standard in as much as neither proper clothing nor sufficient number of men to fill up vacancies could be available for the force.

39 Constables and 10 Chowkidars obtained discharge on resignation for joining the Indian Army or for looking after their ancestral lands in absence of their other male

family members proceeded on field. 22 Constables and 3 Chowkidars had to be dismissed from service due to desertions 2 Sub-Inspectors, 6 Head Constables and 21 Constables were punished with fines for serious defaults, and 4 Constables were degraded for gross negligence of duty.

A digest of the above is given in the table below:—

Rank of Officer.	Resignation and discharges.	Dis-missals	Degrada-tions.	*Fines.*
Sub-Inspector.	...	...	...	2
Head Constables.	...	...	...	6
Constables	39	22	4	21
Chowkidars.	10	3	—	—

The desertions which were [illegible] were mainly in the constabulary [illegible] *men belonging to the labour* [illegible] them are not far to seek. [illegible] rates of wages for mannual [illegible] and these people finding [illegible] employed themselves in [illegible] ing wages with less [illegible]

The extra-[illegible] in labour both [illegible]

difficulties in finding suitable men to fill up vacancies of deserters and discharged and dismissed men and necessitated relaxation in the age limits and height and chest measurements in order to maintain the required strength. Similarly, Khaki cloth for uniforms being unobtainable, the uniforms had to be prepared from Khaddar woven in the Central Jail and dyed gray, and field caps of the same material had to be substituted for safas. This naturally adversely affected the general appearance of the men.

PROMOTIONS, REWARDS & ENCOURAGEMENT FOR GOOD WORK.

While delinquents and defaulters were not spared from punishment, rewards and good service tickets were no less promptly granted to those who showed good work. Three Sub-Inspectors, 3 Head Constables, 53 Constables and 16 Chowkidars were granted promotions for which seniority alone could not be taken as criterian but merit had also to be taken into consideration. 32 Police Officers and men were awarded monetary rewards and commendatory certificates in appreciation of good work shown by them beyond their ordinary duty in detection of crime and intelligence work.

A number of Police Officers of the neighbouring States and Government Police who had rendered useful co-operation and assistance to the Sirohi Police in detection of crimes were also rewarded. Fourteen private individuals were also given rewards for rendering useful assistance or information in detection of crimes and other intelligence work.

CRIME.

The total number of cognizable cases registered by Police during the year under report are shown below under different heads together with comparative figures for the last year:—

Class of crime	Number in 1942 43	Number in 1943 44	Increase or decrease
Heinous offences under sections 302, 304, 307, 309, 392 and 399 etc..	28	19	- 9
House breaking and Trespass	118	98	- 20
Theft ordinary	83	46	- 37
Cattle lifting ...	37	44	+ 7
Hurt and Assualt ...	47	54	+ 7
Other offences	49	45	- 4
Offences under Defence of India Rules	9	8	- 1
Chapter proceedings ..	1	.	..
Petty offences	4	3	- 1
Total .	376	317	- 59

As the above table shows there was a very marked decline in the number of offences perpetrated during the year And if a comparison were to be made with offences committed in 1941-42, the decline would seem still more conspicuous In that year the total number of offences falling under the above heads was [illegible]. Last year i.e. 1942-43, it climbed down to 376 and during the year under report it fell down to 317. Particularly, the decrease in heinous offences and [illegible] has been [illegible] and reflects well on the work of the Police [illegible] check on the activities of [illegible] and other [illegible] of the border territories. [illegible]

such an appreciable decrease in crime may also be attributed to the present day better economic condition of the Bhils and other criminal classes Since the giving out of charcoal contracts these criminal tribes are finding enough of employment and tempting wages under the charcoal contractors in cutting firewood and manufacture of charcoal, and having thus found a good scope of earning an honest livelihood are engaging themselves in labour and refraining therefore to a large extent from indulging in criminal propensities and nefarious activities.

INVESTIGATIONS AND RESULTS.

In all 387 cases, including 70 which were pending on hand at the end of the previous year, were investigated by the Police suo moto during the year. The results were as under:—

Cases sent up for trial	... ...	158
Cases struck off as false due to mistake of facts or law.	... ...	34
Cases which remained undetected or which could not be sent up for trial for want of evidence.	... ...	151
Cases remaining pending investigation at the close of the year	.. ...	31
Cases not investigated under circumstances vide Sec. 157-B. Criminal Procedure Code.	... ...	13
		387.

The cases which remained undetected pertained mostly to house-breaking and thefts, which generally come to be committed at night and by unknown persons, and often come to be reported too late, which fact allows time and opportunity to the offenders to escape to the adjoining State. Moreover, the offenders who generally belong to the adjoining States

get facilities to disappear and dispose of the stolen property, which handicaps the police to bring the culprits to book. All possible efforts are being directed to enlist the co operation of the adjoining States

ACCUSED PERSONS

In all 385 accused were sent up for trial during the year Of these, 134 were convicted, 110 discharged or acquitted or compromised, 94 remained undertrial at the close of the year, and 47 were absconding Against these latter accused proceedings under Sec 512 Criminal Procedure Code have been completed

Most of the absconding accused are culprits belonging to Juda Patta (Mewar) Posina (Idar) and Bhoola Valoria which are covered by dense forests and ranges of intricate hills which afford them ample opportunities to hide themselves

PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED

The value of property stolen during the year amounted to Rs 51,338/-, out of which property worth Rs 19,452/- was recovered The percentage of property recovered to that stolen comes to 41 79 In the preceding year, the value of property stolen was Rs 28,316/- and that of the property recovered Rs 17 611/-

COST

The cost of maintaining the Police force during the year came to Rs 89,388/- as against Rs 88,857/- in the preceding year This was exclusive of the large sums spent on construction of new Police Stations at Rohera and Pindwara and also exclusive of the cost of repairs and alterations in the Military Police Lines and repairs done to other Police buildings which sums were debited to the P W D

GENERAL

The Police acquitted themselves well during the year, and the fact that there [illegible] a substantial decrease in th[illegible]

no small credit to them.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that very congenial relations subsisted between the Sirohi State Police and the Police of all the neighbouring States Special mention is necessary of the Jodhpur State Police which extended fullest co-operation and useful assistance in prevention and detection of crimes, and worked with friendly collaboration in helping and being helped in maintaining peace and order.

LICENCING AND CONTROL OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

40 new motor vehicles were registered during the year, registeration of 84 was renewed, 47 new motor driving licences were issued and 83 driving licences renewed. The total fees realised from registration and driving licences of motor vehicles amounted to Rs. 3,404/- (recovered in non-judicial stamps)

RADIO LICENCES.

15 new Radio licences were issued and 31 old ones renewed. The fees realized from these amounted to Rs 460/- (recover[illegible] in non-judicial stamps).

3. MILITARY POLICE.

The Inspector General of Police continued [illegible] officio Commandant of the Military Police. Un[illegible] were a Subedar and a Jamedar

STRENGTH.

The strength of the force was 125 all ranks, th[illegible] out the year. It is composed of 3 [illegible] of Kaimkhanis, Menas and Rajputs (mi[illegible]

The men are armed with .303 rifles and form a [illegible] of Reserve Force to be used for operations against [illegible] and for special exigencies'

The discipline of the force was quite satisfactory

DISCIPLINE

COST

The cost of maintenance of this force during the year under report was Rs 28,001/- as against Rs 27,929/- of the previous year

4 SPECIAL POLICE

The so-called Special Police, which was a force of 39 men, all superannuated and too feeble to do any police duty excepting a few of them was dissolved during the year These superannuated men were practically of little use and were simply a dead load on the administration and were being continued in service only as a matter of grace and because of absence of pensions, it being thought that retrenchment in the absence of pension or gratuity rules would go too hard with them They were doing very nominal duty at the palace and other places As Pension and Gratuity Rules came to be introduced in the State during the year these disabled men were retired off with grant of a pension or gratuity whichever was admissible in the case of each according to length of continued service Some 11 of them, however, who were still within the age of 60 and seemed fit for duty, were absorbed up in the Kesar Infantry where there were vacancies in the parmanent strength

CHAPTER V.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

The Judicial Department continued to be in the portfolio of the Chief Minister.

HIGH COURT.

The High Court, established on 7th October 1940, is the final Court of Judicature and is independent of the executive. The revenue and miscellaneous appeals are heard and decided by the Council.

Rai Bahadur Shiv Charan Das, Bar-at-Law, a retired District and Sessions Judge of British India, continued to be the High Court Judge throughout the year under report.

DISTRICT AND SESSIONS COURT.

Mr. Amritlal T. Doshi, B. A., LL. B., continued to be the District and Sessions Judge throughout the year.

On the civil side, this Court has the power to try original suits of the value of over Rs. 5000/- and to hear appeals from the decrees of the civil subordinate judges. The District and Sessions Judge is also invested with Small Cause Court powers to hear and dispose of suits of Sirohi town up to the value of Rs. 200/-. On the criminal side, it has the powers of a Court of Sessions as well as jurisdiction to hear appeals in all criminal cases decided by Magistrates.

The District and Sessions Judge also exercises the functions of Extradition Officer, Registrar, and of the Superintendent of Cattle pounds He also looks after the administrative side of the judicial department under the direct control of the Chief Minister.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S COURT

Since the re organization of 1940 there is only one District Magistrate for the whole State, and he also discharges the functions of a Civil Judge On the Civil side this Court has original jurisdiction of suits upto Rs 5,000/- in value

The District Magistrate also makes a periodical checking of the work of the several subordinate Courts of Sub Judges and Magistrates

During the year under review, the Indian Companies' Act having been applied mutatis mutandis to the State, the District Magistrate was appointed Registrar for the purposes of registration of Companies and performance of other duties under that Act

Mr G S Apte, M A , LL B , was in charge of this Court throughout the year

SUB-JUDGES' COURTS

There are two Sub Judges' Courts in the State, both held by qualified law graduates Of these, one has its headquarters at Abu Road, while the other is a touring Court The Touring Sub Judge holds his Court in rotation at Sheoganj, Barlut, Kalandri and Mandar, to save the public from having to go long distances for litigation

The Sub Judge at Abu Road is also invested with powers of a First Class Magistrate and powers of a Small Cause Judge to hear and decide suits upto the value of

TEHSIL COURTS.

All the Tehsildars hold magisterial powers.

The Tehsildars, Sirohi, Abu Road, Sheoganj and Pindwara are First Class Magistrates. The Tehsildar Reodar exercises a Second Class Magistrate's powers. The Naib Tehsildar is a Third Class Magistrate and also hears suits upto Rs. 100/- in value.

HONORARY MAGISTRATE.

To deal with cases connected with Municipal affairs in Abu Road, an Honorary Magistrate has been appointed in Abu Road, who is invested with First Class Magisterial powers for the purpose and also with powers of a Sub-Judge to hear and decide civil suits connected with the Abu Road Municipality.

Mr. Jahangirji D. Contractor continued to be Honorary Magistrate throughout the year.

THIKANA COURTS.

The Nimaj Thikana has judicial powers of a Second Class Magistrate and tries suits upto the value of Rs. 500/-. The Padiv Thikana exercises Third Class Magisterial powers and hears suits upto Rs. 300/- in value.

The jurisdiction conferred on these Thikanas is limited to their respective Thikana villages.

REVENUE COURTS.

Revenue and executive cases are dealt with by the Tehsils and Mehkma-e-Mal according to the nature of the case. Appeals in such cases against the decision of the Tehsils are preferred to Makhma-e-Mal, whose decisions are also subject to appeal to the Council of State.

IMPROVEMENTS

CREATION OF A NEW HONORARY MAGISTRATE FOR MANDAR.

A number of villages of Reodar Tehsil on Mandar side are too distant from the Tehsil head-quarters to expect people thereof to come to Reodar for filing complaints without a lot of inconvenience In order to accommodate the people of such villages and to avoid inconvenience involved to them in having to come such a long way to Reodar for filing complaints, it was thought expedient to appoint an honorary magistrate at Mandar to try criminal cases of villages around Mandar Mullah Badr-ud-din Vallıji of Mandar, a prominent citizen who has worked as Honorary Member on the British Legation in Abysinia and who has also served the State and the public loyally and faithfully, was appointed as Honorary Magistrate for the undermentioned villages —

Mandar	Jawal
Gudwara	Dhandpura.
Sonani	Fatehpura.
Wasda	Waraichi
Awada	Varal.
Pithapura	Mor[illegible]
Jamtha	Bh[illegible]
Vadesi	P[illegible]
Juwadra	P[illegible]
Kotra Deoli	[illegible]
Kotra	[illegible]

He was invested with 3rd [illegible] magisterial [illegible] under the Criminal Procedure Co[illegible] [illegible] Mandar.

SUPPLY OF PAUPER

Unfortunately, there was [illegible] of supplying [illegible] to [illegible]

In order to help dispensation of justice, a rule was laid down during the year that where an accused person charged with murder under section 302 Sirohi Penal Code is unable to defend his case at his own expense, a pauper pleader will be supplied to him at State expense to defend his case in the trial and appellate court.

CREATION OF A SUB-JUDGE'S POST.

An additional post of a Sub-Judge was created temporarily during the year to relieve congestion of work and ensure speedy justice, as justice delayed would mean justice denied.

SUSPENSION OF CIVIL DECREES.

In view of the abnormal rise in the cost of living due to War, the Darbar to give relief to the indebted-classes were pleased last year to suspend execution of all decrees upto Rs. 1,000/-. This suspension had been ordered tor one year only, but as the War conditions did not cease the period of suspension w s extended so as to continue this relief during the year under report.

The period of suspension was, however, allowed as an additional period for purposes of limitation to prevent debts getting time-barred.

ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE.

ORIGINAL SUITS.

The total number of original suits instituted during the year in all the State Courts was 1527 against 568 in the previous year. The number of suits instituted in the District Judge's Court was 161, in the Civil Judge's Court 172, and in the Sub-Judge's courts including Thikana Courts 1194.

The abnormal volume of new suits during the year is solely attributable to the fact that the new limitation

period was to come into force from 1st October and the people, alive to the fact that the 2 years' grace period allowed by the State was to expire on the 1st October, rushed to file suits to save their claims getting time-barred.

KINDS OF SUITS.

Suits regarding immovable property numbered 5, regarding monetary transactions 1498 and other matters 24

Details of the value of monetary suits instituted are given below:-

Under Rs	100	... ...	801.
Rs	101 to Rs 500.	...	487.
Rs.	501 to Rs. 1,000.	...	116.
Rs	1,001 to Rs. 5,000.	...	57.
Over Rs.	5,001	... ...	[illegible]
			[illegible]

DISPOSAL OF SUITS.

Including 218 suits pending at the beg[illegible] year ther were in all [illegible] the Court for dispos[illegible] under report as against 974 in the pre[illegible] total number of suits disposed of was [illegible] in the preceding year. The pe[illegible] suits during the year comes to [illegible] the last year

Total.

INSTITUTION AND DISPOSAL OF CIVIL EXECUTION CASES.

The number of execu[illegible] [illegible]ed of [illegible] the Cou[illegible] [illegible]ne was [illegible] [illegible]51 in [illegible] year [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]ision [illegible] year for disposal [illegible] [illegible]ar in 205 as against [illegible] 21 [illegible] ns C of 148 [illegible]

The total value of applications filed was Rs. 2,13,900/- against Rs. 1,70,730/- of the preceding year. The value of the applications pending at the close of the year was Rs. 3,31,732/- as against Rs. 3,16,581/- in the previous year.

CIVIL APPEALS AND REVISIONS.

The total number of revisions and appeals filed during the year and pending at the beginning of the year in the High Court was 49 and in the District Court 50 as against 48 and 45 respectively in the preceding year.

DISPOSAL OF CIVIL APPEALS AND REVISIONS

The number of revisions and appeals disposed of in the High Court was 35 and in the District Court 39 as against 46 and 35 respectively in the preceding year. The number remaining pending at the close of the year in the High Court and the District Court was 14 and 11 respectively as against 12 and 10 respectively in the preceding year.

RESULTS OF CIVIL APPEALS AND REVISIONS.

The number of appeals in which decisions of lower courts were confirmed was 36 and those in which they were reversed or modified was 17 and 12 respectively. In the rest of the appeals, the cases were either remanded, compromised or othetrwise disposed of.

ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

NUMBER OF OFFENCES.

The total number of criminal cases instituted in the State Courts was 423 as detailed below against 463 in the preceding year.

Sessions Court	... ...	5
District Magistrate's Court	..	43
Courts of the First, Second and Third Class Magistrates	...	375
	TOTAL	423

PERSONS INVOLVED

The total number of persons brought to trial including those pending trial from the last year was 1118, of whom 208 were awaiting trial at the close of the year Of those whose cases were disposed of, 236 were convicted, 450 acquitted, 193 discharged and the cases of the rest were otherwise disposed of

PUNISHMENT

The following table shows the punishment inflicted during the year under review —

Death	Imprisonment	Fine	Imprisonment & Fine	Total.
Nil	34	71	131	230

DISPOSAL

The number of cases [illegible] the State Courts during [illegible] 404 against 451 [illegible]

CRIMINAL APPEALS AND REVISIONS

The number of [illegible]

The total value of applications filed was Rs. 2,13,900/- against Rs. 1,70,730/- of the preceding year. The value of the applications pending at the close of the year was Rs. 3,31,732/- as against Rs. 3,16,581/- in the previous year.

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PUNISHMENT

The following table shows the [illegible] during the year under [illegible]

Death.	Imprisonment.	Fine.	[illegible]
Nil.	34	[illegible]	[illegible]

DISPOSAL.

The number [illegible]

CRIMINAL APPEALS AND REVISIONS.

The number [illegible]

The result of appeals and revisions in criminal cases is shown in the table below:-

Appeals and Revisjons dismissed or sentences confirmed.	...	22
Sentences modified.	...	12
Sentences reversed.	...	20
Proceedings quashed.	...	3
Further enquiry ordered.	...	4
Total	...	61

REGISTRATION.

The work connected with the registration of documents under the Registration Act was, as heretofore, conducted by the District and Sessions Court and the several Tehsils. 337 documents of an aggregate value of Rs. 4,90,494/11/6 were registered during the year under report as against 361 documents of the value of Rs. 6,17,738/3/3 in the preceding year. The fees realized amounted to Rs. 1610/8/- as against Rs. 1898/10/- of the last year. Of these 67 documents were relating to mortgage, 185 relating to sales of property, 46 wills and 39 of miscellaneous character.

CATTLE POUNDS.

There are in all 12 cattle-pounds in the State. These are maintained for stray cattle to be kept in them. The total income from these during the year under report was Rs 5,456/-, while the expenditure was Rs. 668/2/6.

STAMPS.

The Stamps Department, expenditure whereon amounted to Rs. 1,332/12/-, remained under the charge of the Accounts Officer, who is ex-officio the Superintendent of Stamps.

The sale of judicial and non-judicial stamps and of petition papers, which is conducted through licensed vendors on commission basis, brought in a revenue of Rs 57,690/14/6 The income in the preceding year was Rs 34,000/-

EXTRADITION

Very cordial extradition relations subsisted between this State and the British Government and the neighbouring States of Jodhpur, Palanpur, Danta, and Idar.

At the end of the last year 41 extradition cases were pending and 42 were filed during the year under report thus making a total of 83 Of these, 37 cases were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 46 cases pending at the close of the year The number of offenders extradited from and to this State during the year is shown in the *table below* -

Number of Offenders	Extradited from	Extradited to'
2	Sirohi State	British India
3	Sirohi State	Mewar State
8	Sirohi State	Marwar State
2	Sirohi State	Idar State
6	Marwar State	Sirohi State
7	Mewar State	Sirohi State
7	Idar State	Sirohi State
4	British India	Sirohi State

LEGISLATION

To ensure equity and justice, all the laws in the State have been reformed and as far as possible *brought on lines* with those in British *India*

The following new enactments were introduced o applied during the year under review:—

1. Sirohi State Rent Restriction Act.
2. Sirohi State Companies Act.
3. Sirohi State Customs Act. 1944.
4. Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance.

The first-named Act is more or less on the lines of the Bombay Rent Restriction Act the second and fourth ones a mutatis mutandis adoption of the British India Legislation, while the third one, namely the Customs Act was drafted and passed on the basis of the Customs Act in force in the neighbouring States.

The need for promulgation of the Rent Restriction Act was felt because the landlords of houses, shops and other premises more particularly in Abu Road and Sirohi, taking undue advantage of War conditions, were observed to be developing a tendency to demand unreasonable rents for their premises from tenants and to require evacuation of tenants where the latter failed or disagreed to raising the rents. Hence affording of legitimate protection to the poor tenants and to save them from undue harassment from the landlord was necessary. The Rent Restriction Act provided that no landlord of any premises shall charge or demand a rent which is more than 20% above the rent charged for those premises in January 1939, or without sufficient reason require eviction of the tenant from the premises.

The enactment afforded great relief to the house tenantry and was greatly appreciated.

The Indian Companies Act was made applicable to the State in view of prospects of coming into existence of

some large industrial concerns in the State which would have a limited liability and would require to get themselves registered in the State Hitherto no necessity of introduction of this Act had been felt as there was no company in the State

The Customs Act was passed as an improvement on the old set of rules, which having been framed as far back as 1911 required considerable amendment

The Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance had to be passed and promulgated to check the dealers and stockists' tendency to hoarding and to restrict their profits on all goods Under it the maximum prices of a number of specified articles were fixed and where no maximum was fixed it was provided that no dealer or producer shall sell or offer for sale or otherwise dispose of any article for a consideration which, whether it was conclusively in money or otherwise exceeded the landed cost (in case of an imported article) or cost of production in case of an article produced in India) by 20 per cent

Other enactments or orders, or amendments to enactments or orders, of a legislation character passed and promulgated during the year were as under —

1 Amendment of Petition Writers Rules

2 Amendment of Sirohi Agricultural Relief Rules

3. Amendment in Sections 198 and 199B of the Sirohi Criminal Procedure Code

4 Motor Vehicles Spare Parts Control Order, 1944.

5 Tyre Rationing Order, 1944

6 Used Motor Vehicles Control Order, 1944

7. Civil Motor Transport Vehicles Control Order.

8. Oil Seeds (Forward Contracts Prohibition Order, 1944.

9. Cotton Cloth Movement Control Order, 1944.

10. Cotton Cloth and Yarn Transport Control Order 1944.

11. Drugs Control Order, 1943.

12. The Wheat Flour (use in soap-making) (Prohibition) Order, 1944.

13. Sirohi State Regulation of Local Purchase Order, 1944.

14. Vegetable Oils and Oil-cakes (Forward Contract Prohibition) Order.

15. The Defence of India Amendment Ordinance.

16. Paper Control (Distribution) Order.

The enactments mentioned in Nos. 3 to 16 above were particularly necessitated by War conditions, and are intended to be kept in force for the duration of the War only or till such time thereafter as may be found necessary.

A list of the laws in force in the State on 31st October 1944 will be found in Appendix IV.

LEGAL PRACTIONERS.

At the close of the year under report there were 2 Advocates and 26 Vakils on roll as against 1 Advocate and 32 Vakils of the preceding year.

CHAPTER VI

PUBLIC WORKS

The Public Works Department continued to be in the portfolio of the Chief Minister Rai Saheb Visaji continued as Chief Engineer throughout the year

For technical facilities, the department is divided up into three branches, viz, Communications (roads) Irrigation and Buildings, every branch having a separate overseer to look after it under the general guidance of the Chief Engineer The major projects are carried out under the personal supervision of the Chief Engineer

APPOINTMENT OF AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER

To assist the Chief Engineer in speeding up the several public works especially the construction of new roads and carrying out of the irrigation project, a new post of an Assistant Engineer was created during the year, and a qualified Engineer was appointed

WORKS DONE

IMPROVEMENTS IN MEANS OF COMMUNICATIONS

A good road is a joy and a blessing to the cultivators, as it saves a lot of trouble to his animals and puts within his easy reach the market to dispose of his products It is no less a comfort to the trader or tourist It is, therefore, the ceaseless and incessant wish and care of the Chief Minister and the Council to add as much mileage as possible to the metalled road

In furtherance of the programme to construct a network of metalled roads in the State, out of which three roads (namely those between Sirohi and Erinpura, Sajjan-road and Abu Road and Pindwara and Sajjan Road) have already been constructed uptil last year, the canstruction of a new road between Abu Road and Mandar, a length of about 32 miles, was taken in hand with the commencement of the year under report and is being pushed on. The road alignment and earth filling on quite a good portion of it has already been done by now and collection of metal alongside it is also in progress at certain places.

This road is estimated to cost over Rs 2,00,000/- and will connect the important urban centre of Abu Road with the very interior of the State and thereby provide immense facilities to the people.

For the improvement of streets at the capital, a pacca stone pavement in Mochiwada lane was also completed during the year.

The maintenance and repairs of roads already constructed was also promptly attended to, to prevent deterioration. About Rs. 61,000/- were spent on roads during the year.

FORMATION OF A COMMITTEE FOR IMPROVEMENT OF MEANS OF COMMUNICATIONS.

A Committee for the Improvement of Means of Communicaions was also set up during the year, consisting of 7 members with right to select its Chairman and co-opt 4 other members. This Committee will act as an advisory body to suggest ways and means for Post-war Reconstruction relating to public works and tender advice to the administration in matters pertaining to construction of new roads and improvement of old ones.

IRRIGATION PROJECT

For development of irrigation, the Bhula Irrigation Project which had towards the end of the last year been decided upon with the expert opinion of Mr F F Fergusson Executive Engineer Jodhpur was taken in hand immediately with the commencement of the year under report

This project involves the construction of a Bund to store up water in the rain for irrigation purposes and is estimated to cost about Rs 1 50 000/ The work is being pushed with all possible speed The progress during the year which was periodically supervised by Mr Fergusson invited to suggest means and ways to expedite this work has been quite good and it is expected that if no special difficulties come in the way to hamper its progress this work will be completed in the ensuing year

BUILDING WORKS

Several other public utility works were also carried out during the year such as construction of new school buildings additions and alterations in hospitals and sinking and repairs of wells

The more important new buildings constructed were –

1 New Science Laboratory and Science rooms at Sirohi with additional rooms to accommodate the middle classes of the Colvin High School are under construction completion whereof is unnecssarily delayed for want of girders and other materials due to War conditions

2 New School building at Posaliva which was constructed at a cost of Rs 13,162/-

3 Primary School building at Sildar, [illegible] constructed at a cost of Rs 12,0[illegible]0/

4 Family Wards for patients in the *Zenana* Hospital which were constructed at a cost of Rs. 6,064/-.

5. Additions and alterations in the Tehsil building at Pindwara carried out at a cost of about Rs. 10,000/-.

6. Police Station at Rohera constructed at a cost of about Rs. 3,000/-.

In course of time, when the construction of the important road between Abu Road and Mandar is completed, the Council contemplates to take up the metalling of the roads between Sirohi and Barlut, Kalandri and Anadra and Sarupganj and Rohera.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure on public works during the year aggregated to Rs. 2,41,229/- as detailed below as against Rs. 2,01,193/- in the preceding year:—

1. P. W. D. Office and Workshop. ... 17,779/-
2. Construction and maintenance of roads. 61,100/-
3. Construction of new buildings and repairs to old ones. 64,973/-
4. Irrigation (including sinking of wells). 25,832/-
5. Gardens and Kothies. 14,980/-

6. Garage. 27,591/-

7. Furniture for schools end offices ... 482/-

8. Allied departments such as Rest Houses, Guest Houses, Landing Grounds, Road-Lights and Stables. 15,330/-

9. Posaliya School constructed by public subscription on land site granted free. 13,162/-

Total ... 2,41,229/-

A comparison of this year's expenditure on public works as detailed above with that in the past several years will furnish an interesting study.

In 1939-40, the State was able to afford only Rs. 1,48,157/- on P. W. D.; in 1940-41 it spent Rs. 1,66,426/-; in 1941-42 it spent Rs. 1,71,512/-; in 1942-43 it spent Rs. 2,01,193/-, while in 1943-44, i. e., in the year under review, it has been able to disburse as much as Rs. 2,28,067/- plus Rs. 13162/- subscribed by the public for Posaliya School.

4. Family Wards for patients in the Zenana Hospital which were constructed at a cost of Rs. 6,064/-.

5. Additions and alterations in the Tehsil building at Pindwara carried out at a cost of about Rs. 10,000/-.

6. Police Station at Rohera constructed at a cost of about Rs. 3,000/-.

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CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

GENERAL.

The Education Department continued to be in the portfolio and under general guidance of Khan Bahadur D. D. Kothavala, M. B. E., I. P. (Retd), Home Member, State Council.

Mr. M. N. Zutshi, B. A., continued to hold offices of the Superintendent of Education and Head Master, Colvin High School throughout the year.

The schools in the district continued under the supervision of Mr. D. C. Gemavat, B. A. LL. B., who, in view of the need for a closer supervision and frequent inspection of these, had been appointed as Officer-in-charge, District Schools. The two primary schools at the capital which were under the Superintendent of Education were also placed under him.

All possible efforts were exerted by the Chief Minister and the Members of the Council to add to educational facilities available for the public, and no opportunity was lost to meet their needs in this respect by opening new schools where necessary, providing additional staff where needed, granting plots of land free of charge to individuals or institutions for building new schools and sanctioning grants-in-aid to others.

An impetus and encouraging temptation was also provided in extending help through scholarships and freeships to deserving students of the backward and poorer classes The result was that with a few exceptions the number of scholars in all the institutions in the State leapt up at an unprecedented speed

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS

There were in all 34 Darbar schools in the State at the commencement of the year, 3 at the capital and 31 in the district To these were added 2 more during the course of the year, one at Dhanari and the other at Khambal, raising the total number to 36

Besides, there were a number of institutions run by private enterprise, 4 of them aided by the State

STUDENTS ON ROLL

The number of scholars receiving education in the several schools, which was only 2,335, rose to 2 936 during the year under review thus revealing unsurpassed increase of 601 This increase works out to over 25%

EXPENDITURE

The expenditure on running the several institutions amounted to Rs. 41,228/- as shown in the table below, which also shows the number of scholars in each at the end of the year —

	Name of School.	Number of Scholars	Expenditure
1	Colvin High School, Sirohi .	455	Rs 17,430
2	Sir Arthur Lothian English Middle School, Abu Road ..	366	4 893
3	H R Darbar Middle School, Sheoganj.	303	3,455

4.	D. A. V. Lower Middle School, Pindwara...	136.	2,080
5.	D. A. V. Lower Middle School, Rohera.	120.	1,723
6.	Sri Kesarisinghji Boys' and Girls' Primary School, Sirohi...	369.	3,282
7–9.	Three Upper Primary Schools...	302.	1,743
10–16.	Darbar Garassias' Primary Schools at Kui, Siawa, Surpagla, Girwar, Mawal, Mungthala and Anoh	146	1.719
17–35.	Eighteen Rural Schools, and one Sanskrit Pathshala. ...	603.	4,413
36–40.	Four Aided Schools	236.	480
	TOTAL.	2,936.	41,228

In addition to the above shown expenditure, Rs 7,623/- were spent on Scouts Association, scholarships, free board and lodging of Jagirdar and cultivator boys and on the offices of the Superintendent of Education and Officer-in-Charge, District Schools, etc. Thus the expenditure aggregated to Rs. 48,851/- as against Rs. 42,040/- spent in the preceding year.

This is, however, exclusive of Rs. 17,569/- spent by the State towards construction of the Science building at Sirohi and also the Darbar School building at Posaliya, which when added will make the total expenditure of the year on th[illegible] nation-building department come to over Rs. 1,26,00[illegible] [illegible]re beating all previous years' records.

ADDITIONAL EDUCATIONAL FAC LITIES

OPENING OF SCIENCE CLASSES AND CONSTRUCTION OF A SCIENCE LABORATORY

To provide for teaching of Science in the Colvin High School to meet a long felt need of the public, a Science Laboratory and Science class rooms estimated to cost about Rs 50,000/- are being constructed at Sirohi The Rajputana and Central India Board of Education's recognition to the teaching of Elementary Science has been secured

The teaching of Science has been started from the session commencing from July 1944

With this amenity provided, the parents and guardians desirous of Science education being imparted to their children and wards have been saved of the expense of having to send them to distant places like Beawar and Ajmer for receiving Science education The amenity is accordingly much appreciated by the public, and is being gratefully availed of

CONSTRUCTION AND OPENING CEREMONY OF DARBAR SCHOOL POSALIYA.

For the better accommodation of the scholars, a new up to-date building for the school at Posaliya, which was under construction since May 1943, was completed during the year at a cost of about Rs 15,000/- This building is of a very wholesome type and modern design, and besides proving an amenity for education has added considerably to the aesthetic appearanc of the village

The Opening Ceremony of this building was fixed to be performed on the 30th June 1944 by Lieutenant Colonel G B Williams, Political Agent, Western Rajputana States who had kindly condescended to do this honour, but

unfortunately he was prevented from coming on the day due to inclemencies of weather which blocked the journey by road. The ceremony was, therefore, under His Highness' orders performed on his behalf by the Chief Minister, Rao Bahadur I. K. Pandya. It was attended by a large number of officers, Jagirdars, villagers and the prominent gentry of the State.

CONSTRUCTION OF SILDAR SCHOOL BUILDING.

Another school building of the same type and pattern is under construction at Sildar. This is estimated to be completed in about a couple of months.

FOUNDATION OF ISLAMIA SCHOOL IN ABU ROAD

On a wholesome desire emanating from the Mohammedans of Abu Road for opening and running an Arabic and Urdu School for their children, the Darbar were pleased to grant them free of charge a valuable plot of land admeasuring 150 ft. × 150 ft. for a building to be constructed for the same.

The Foundation Ceremony of this building was performed at the request of the Mohammedans and with His Highness' permission by the Chief Minister, on the 5th February 1944. The ceremony was attended by a large number of officers and prominent citizens invited from all ov r the State and belonging to all castes and creeds and also by visitors from outside the State.

GRANT OF FREE PLOTS FOR PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

To encourage the spread of education, a suitable plot of land was also granted free of charge during the year for the construction of a Girls' school building in Abu Road.

OPENING OF NEW SCHOOLS AND INCREASE IN STAFF.

Two new rural schools were opened during the year, one at Dhanari and the other at Khambal. The staff in many others had to be increased to meet the requirements for teaching the swelling number of scholars therein.

INTRODUCTION OF PERIODICAL MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

In the interest of preservation and betterment of the health of school children in the district, a monthly medical examination of the students in the schools at Abu Road, Pindwara and Sheoganj by the Medical Officers concerned was ordered during the year, and the medical officers were instructed to treat the ailing children and report the progress or defects in their health to their parents or guardians from time to time with a view to enlisting their co-operation in their proper treatment and satisfactory nourishment.

The schools at the capital have already the benefit of periodical medical examinations since last year.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

To stimulate and promote interest for higher education in communities backward in this respect, a scheme has been put into operation for some time past of granting handsome scholarships for collegiate education to deserving students of communities lagging behind in education. Four scholarships to the value of Rs 75/- per mensem were granted during the year to deserving local boys of different communities. Of these, two are of Rs. 20/- each per mensem, one of Rs. 18/- and the fourth of Rs 17/- per mensem, and while three of them are for completion of B. A. courses, the fourth one is for Intermediate courses. All of them are being gratefully availed of.

With a view to encourage Sanskrit learning and attract scholars for the Sarneshwarji Pathshala from outside the capital, a scholarship of Rs. 5/- per mensem was sanctioned for each one of the students in the Sarneshwarji Pathshala who came from the district. In this way, 9 scholarships were granted to the scholars in this Pathshala.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR ORIENTAL LEARNING.

The two scholarships granted last ye r for prosecution of higher studies in Sanskrit at Sidhpur to poorer boys of the communities with traditions of learning behind them were also continued during the year.

Poverty scholarships, inaugurated with the object of providing an encouragement and help over education to the poor, were granted to a number of deserving scholars in the several State schools, both at the capital and in the district.

POVERTY SCHOLARSHIPS.

The monetary relief afforded by these several categories of scholarships proved an incentive and encouragement to the backward and poorer classes to send up their children for higher education, and enabled scholars, who, due to financial difficulties of their parents or traditional illiteracy, would not have otherwise been in a position to do so, to prosecute their studies further with enthusiasm.

OTHER STEPS FOR SPREAD OF EDUCATION.

Messrs. Udairam Dhulaji Ozha and Chunilal Shankarji of Padiv having donated a sum of Rs. 600/- for distribution of prizes a scheme was drawn up to utilize the same for distribution of prizes every year for 5 years to the best students in the Colvin High School and the two Primary Schools at the capital to prompt the

SCHEME FOR AWARDING PRIZES TO SHINING STUDENTS.

scholars to work enthusiastically and to create a wholesome competition in them

16 prizes for the 8 classes (III to X) in the Colvin High School, and 5 in the Sir Kesri Singhji Boys' and Girls' Primary Schools were allotted, and these were given out to the students standing first in the final examination in each class or section

EDUCATIONAL CONCESSIONS TO JAGIRDAR AND CULTIVATOR BOYS

As an incentive to Jagirdar and cultivating classes to educate their children, complete exemption from fees and free board and lodging in the Darbar Boarding House had been granted last year to 3 Jagirdar boys and 3 boys of cultivating classes These free-ships were continued during the year under report, and two more free seats with free board and lodging were allotted to Deora Rajput boys of inadequate means coming to the capital for high school studies

These steps taken to to see if these important sections of the society in the State could be raised from the depth of ignorance in which they are merged since ages, showed quite hopeful results The number of Jagirdar and cultivator boys in the Colvin High School as well as in the Darbar Boarding House has been steadily increasing, and it is hoped that time is not distant when these classes will utilize the facilities made available to them

GRANT-IN-AID TO PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

The grant-in-aid of Rs 10/- per mensem to each of the two Urdu and Arabic Madrissas in Sirohi and Abu Road towns and of Rs 20/- per mensem to the Vohra School in Mandar continued to be paid from the State throughout the year

Likewise, the grant-in-aid of Rs 25/- per mensem

...anctioned to the Vedic Kanya Pathshala at Abu Road ...ast year also continued to be paid. This was paid from municipal funds.

CO-EDUCATION.

As a result of the free admission allowed to girls in all State schools, the way for co-education has been paved. The number of girl students everywhere, particularly in the Colvin High School, is increasing.

For the first time in the history of the Colvin High School, a girl student appeared in the High School Examination this year, and she passed it with credit.

FREE EDUCATION IN RURAL AND GIRLS' SCHOOLS AND TO DEPRESSED CLASSES.

No tuition fee is charged in the State in any rural schools or in girls' schools. In other schools, fees are levied, but they are low enough and within easy reach of all His Highness' subjects.

The Children of sweepers have been granted comple... exemption from school fees with a view to infuse interest for education in this depressed class.

EDUCATINAL CONCESSIONS TO CHILDREN OF SOLDIERS

The following educational concessions were conti... for children of men belonging to this S... of whatever rank, whether combata... non-combatants, who have since 4th A... 1914 died while on active list du... become permanently incapacitated owing to wo... disease contracted while on active list:—

(ı) Free primary education plus a small annual allowance of Rs 25/- to cover cost of books etc

(ıı) Remission of tuition fees in the Middle and High Schools

(ııı) Exemption from payment of all boarding and lodging fees for the first three years and of ½ of the charges later on till a scholar passes the High School Examination

These concessions were also extended to the children ıd dependants of soldiers, sailors and airmen who have rved or are serving in any capacity in the Indian Army, dian Navy or Air Force in the present War

OPOSED
)MPULSORY
)UCATION.

With its unabated anxiety to increase the amount of literacy in the growing generation the Council has still under contemplation the introduction of compulsory Primary education in the Sirohi Municipal area, but ıfortunately the concensus of public being still not in vour of this reform no success has been achieved so far this direction

The proposal has not, however, been finally abandoned ıd steps will be taken at some more ripe time to educate ıblic opinion in favour of it

COLVIN HIGH SCHOOL

All the classes had double sections, excepting classes I and IV for which three sections each had to be aintained owing to the swelling number of scholars.

The staff consisted of 1 clerk and 27 teachers hom 7 were graduates, 2 post graduates and 3 tr

The school continued to maintain the ficiency and reputation built up during th ears and attracted a good number of scho' ıe State The results in the High Sch

were quite brilliant. Of the 39 boys who appeared at the Matric examination, 29 passed and out of these 3 secured distinction in Mathematics.

Side by side with studies, adequate attention was also paid to games and physical training, which remained compulsory for all classes. As usual, foot-ball, hockey, volley-ball and deck-tennis were the games played.

WORKING OF OTHER SCHOOLS.

The other schools also both at the capital and in the district worked quite well and maintained their standard of efficiency There was a general increase in the number of scholars in them, which shows that a growing interest is being evinced in education by the masses.

From time to time, the Officer-in-charge, District Schools inspected the several State schools as well as the schools run by private individuals and gave instructions to the staff for bringing their working on to better lines.

BOY SCOUTS' ASSOCIATION.

The year witnessed an alround improvement in scouting. The number of scouts and cubs. which was only 595 in the preceding year, increased to 690, and there was also a marked improvement in the tone of their activities.

There was no Scouts Camp or rally held during the year, but big and attractive Camp Fires were held throughout the State to afford recreation to the people on His Highness' auspicious birthday, when 5 medals came to be awarded by the Chief Minister to the Scouts and Cubs. The Scouts also participated in the Variety Show performed in the Colvin High School on the occasion of the Hon'ble the Resident's visit on the 31st December 1943.

The Girl Guiding did not make quite a satisfactory progress.

As usual, a grant of Rs 500/- was made by the State to the Scouts' Association for expenses during the year. Of this, Rs. 200/- were spent on maintenance of the Scouts Association at the headquarters, and the remaining Rs 300/- distributed among the various secondary schools in the district for scouting activities.

DARBAR BOARDING HOUSE

The Boarding House, opened by the State for the last 3 years to meet the long felt need of scholars coming to the capital from distant places for prosecution of their studies in the Colvin High School, was under the charge of the Superintendent Mr Laxman Singh throughout the year under report

The institution is open to boys of all castes and creeds and had inmates of all sections during the year under report

In addition to accommodation for lodging, arrangements also existed for mess, water, light and supervision of boys' studies, and to add to these facilities a small vegetable and flower garden has also been laid out in the compound of the building for some time past This garden, besides providing healthier atmosphere to the boys, affords them training in agriculture. The boys are allotted separate plots in it, and in these they grow vegetables with the help and guidance of Malis

Free admission and free board and lodging were granted by the Darbar during the year to 5 boys of cultivators and 3 of Jagirdars so as to provide an impetus and encouragement to these classes for education The cost on this account to the State was Rs. 638/-. Besides, no less than 36 poor Rajput boys were helped in [illegible] lodging from contributions raised from [illegible]

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The Boarding House is attracting an increased number of inmates every year. In 1941, the number was 15; in 1942 it went upto 38; in 1943 it rose to 49; and on the close of the year under report it was found to have leapt upto 60. The swelling number of inmates speaks of the popularity this Boarding House has attained in so short a period, and justifies its continuance.

GENERAL PROGRESS

Before concluding, it will not be amiss to give a bird's eye view of the progress made in this all important nation-building department during the last four and a half years. In 1938-39, there were in all 22 schools in the State and these were run at a cost of Rs. 25,533/-. Since then the expenditure continued to rise rather at a rapid rate, and with it rose the number of schools too. In 1939-40 the expenditure rose to Rs. 30,194/ ; in 1940-41 to Rs. 32,092/-; in 1941-42 to Rs. 37,853/-; in 1942-43 to Rs. 42,042/-; and this year (i. e. in 1943-44) it has gone up to Rs. 48,851/- exclusive of sums spent on buildings and furniture. It will thus be seen that the recurring expenditure on this department has almost doubled, rising from Rs 25,533/- to Rs. 48, 851/-.

Similarly, the number of schools in the year 1938-39 was only 22, which gradually rose to 25 in 1940-41, to 30 in 1941-42, to 34 in 1942-43 and to 36 in the year under review. With the rise in the number of schools and the expenditure, the number of scholars which was only 1 ,249 in 1939-40 has increased to 2,936, which is more than double of what it was five years before.

In addition to the recurring expenditure mentioned above, over Rs. 1,25,000/- have been spent on the construction of educational buildings in the period referred to above.

CHAPTER VIII

MEDICAL

Khan Bahadur D D. Kothavala, M. B. E., I. P. (Retd) continued to be Member in charge of this Department.

Dr. R. H. Desai, M. B B S, continued to be the Chief Medical Officer throughout the year.

Entirely free medical relief is afforded by the Darbar in all hospitals and dispensaries in the State.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

There are two hospitals and five dispensaries in the State, namely —

1 Crosthwaite Hospital, Sirohi,
2 Zenana Hospital, Sirohi,
3 Sarneshawarji Dispensary, Abu Road,
4. Mandar Dispensary,
5. Sheoganj Dispensary,
6 Kalandri Dispensary,
and 7. Pindwara Dispensary

There is also a Maternity Home at Abu Road opened since last year.

The Dispensary at Pindwara came to be opened only during the year under report.

The Dispensary at Sarupganj was not attracting quite a sufficient number of patients to justify its continuance while at Pindwara which is one of the important towns in the State it was sure to serve a much large number. For the greater good of the greater number, therefore, it came to be shifted to Pindwara from Sarupganj.

At Pindwara, the Dispensary is benefittting a much larger population, and the construction of an up-to-date building of modern type for it is also to be shortly taken in hand, for which good donations have been made by Shah Punamchand Nanawala and certain other philenthropists.

MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED.

During the year under report, 1,13,313 outdoor and 469 indoor patients were treated in the several hospitals and dispensaries as against 93,441 outdoor and 549 indoor patients in the previous years.

SENDING OUT OF VAIDYAS AND DISTRIBUTION OF FREE MEDICINES IN RURAL AREAS.

There was unusually heavy malaria this year owing probably to the heavy rains, and it raged furiously throughout the length and breadth of the State. While the public in the towns having the benefit of State hospitals and dispensaries and villages around got relief from such institutions, the rural folk in places distant from such institutions required to be helped in their villages. To relieve the sufferings of the rural population and particularly to mitigate the fury of malaria raging rampant during the year, special Vaidyas were engaged and sent out by the State with proper medicines for treatment of people in them and free medicines were distributed to all sick and ailing.

These Vaidyas toured from village to village and treated thousands of patients.

CROSTHWAITE HOSPITAL.

The number of patients treated at the Crosthwaite Hospital was 37,055 outdoor and 277 indoor as against 27,407 and 246 respectively of the preceding year. This gives a total daily average of 237.35 against 205.25 of the previous year.

ZENANA HOSPITAL

The Medical Officer in Charge of the Zenana Hospital was Dr Mrs K Harnam Singh from 2nd December to 12th February and thereafter from 3rd April to 22nd October Mrs Mira Sanyal She was assisted in the worl throughout the year by a qualified nurse and a number of Dais

The number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in it during the year was 124 and 7 242 as against 156 and 7 517 respectively in the preceding year

IMPROVEMENTS

RULES FOR INDOOR PATIENTS

For the guidance of the medical staff and to minimize scope for favours and disfavour by them in admission of patients in the indoor wards in the several hospitals and dispensaries a set of rules for indoor patients were framed and promulgated during the year laying down the procedure for admission of indoor patients and regulating other connected matter such as priority for emergent cases of surgical nature, cleanliness of the Wards diet arrangements for patients and so on

A liberal donation of Rs 1 000/- having been made during the year by a philanthropist Mr Laxmichand Agarwal proprietor of the firm of Messrs Manekchand Laxmichand of Sirohi a Blood Testing Apparatus is shortly to be installed in the Crosthwaite Hospital for the benefit of the suffering humanity

In appreciation of this laudable donation Mr Laxmi chand Agarwal has been awarded a silver Philanthropy Medal by the Darbar as a mark of personal distinction

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW FAMILY WARDS IN ZENANA HOSPITAL

To add to the existing facilities three Family wards are being constructed in the Zenana Hospital for the accommodation of female patients desiring attendance of their family

These are estimated to cost Rs. 4,500/- and the donation for them has come from a philanthropist Sha Devichand Dahaji of Mandwaria.

DRUGS CONTROL ORDER.

In order to restrict the dealers' profits in medicines and make the medicines available to the public at reasonable rates, a Drugs Control Order was passed and promulgated during the year under which all dealers and importers etc. of medicines were required to obtain licences and the maximum prices which may be charged by them were also fixed in respect of all drugs from time to time.

This Drugs Control Order is a mutatis mutandis adoption of the British Indian Drugs Control Order 1943 and was brought into force in the State with effect from January 1944.

The Chief Medical Officer was appointed the licensing authority by the Darbar for the purposes of this Order.

No difficulty was experienced in the operation of this Order.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The number of surgical operations perfomed during the year in all the hospitals and dispensaries was 3,190 as against 2,778 in the preceding year.

RABIES.

During the year under report, there were 31 cases of bite by rabid dogs. Of these, 16 were treated at the Crosthwaite Hospital, Sirohi and the rest at the Abu Road Anti-rabic Treatment Centre.

VACCINATION.

The number of primary vaccinations performed during the year under report was 5,955 against 5,263 of the previous year, and the percentage of success was 99.08 as against 99.39 of the previous year.

The average cost of each vaccination came to about 4 annas

EXPENDITURE

The total expenditure incurred on the Medical Department during the year amounted to Rs 42 014/- excluding Rs 4 500/- spent on Family Wards from public donations

The details about the medical relief afforded at and the expenditure incurred on each of the several hospitals and dispensaries are shown in the table below —

Name of Hospital or Dispensary	No of patients treated		Results of indoor patients				Expenditure	Daily average Outdoor and Indoor	Operations
	Outdoor	Indoor	Discharged	Absent	Died	Remained under treatment	Rs As P		
1 Crosthwaite Hospital	37,055	277	251	5	6	15	14 693 15 6	227 3	1577
2 Zenana Hospital	7 24[illegible]	124	106	21	2	6	4 781 12 6	20 1	167
3 Sarneshwarji Dispensary Abu Raad	29 441	26	19	5	1	1	4 170 5 3	204 3	713
4 Sheoganj Dispensary	13 511	3	2			1	2 562 1 0	133 8	282
5 Kalandari Dispensary	10 946	2,	25		1	1	227 4 0	88 1	148
6 Mandar Dispensary	8 345	12	11		1	1	2 675 8 3	75 6	171
7 Pindwara Dispensary	7 073						1 976 14 0	55 7	132
8 Palace Dispensary							1 665 6 3		..
9 Anti Rabic Centre							155 3 0		
10 Vaccination							1 36[illegible] 1 6	.	
11 Supplementary Expenditure on Medicines					--		5,753 12 6		—
TOTAL	1,13 313	4 9	414	31	11	24	42,214 3 [illegible]	[illegible]	

worked quite well.

The Committee consisted of 22 members besides the Revenue Member, State Council, who is ex-officio its Chairman. Of these, 17 were non-official members and 5 officials as detailed below:—

(*a*) *Non-official Members*

Representatives of the Tehsil Advisory Committees.	... ...	8
Representatives of the Municipalities.	...	2
Representatives of Jagirdars.	...	2
Chhutbhai.	... ...	1
Agriculturists.	... ...	2
Members representing other interests or communities not sufficiently represented otherwise.	...	2
Total	...	17

(*b*) *Official Members.*

Chief Medical Officer.	... ...	1
Chief Engineer.	... ...	1
Superintendent of Education	...	1
Customs Superintendent.	...	1
Revenue Officer.	... ...	1
		5

The 10 members returned by the Tehsil Advisory Committees and Municipalities were elected by these bodies from their non-official members As for the 5 members from the Jagirdars, Chhutbhais and Agriculturists, they were taken from a penal selected by each class. The remaining 2 non-official members were nominated by the Darbar directly from any classes or communities or interests, which, in their opinion, were not sufficiently represented otherwise.

The official members are nominated by the Darbar and hold membership on the Committee ex officio

The term of office of a non official member is 2 years

The term of the office of the present Board has expired, but fresh elections are to be held yet

LIBERALIZATION OF THE CONSTITUTION

With a view to associating the people with the administration in an increased degree and to afford them ampler opportunities of bringing their needs to the notice of the Darbar, the constitution of the Central Advisory Committee has, with effect from the new elections to be made been liberalized by the sanction of addition of 7 non official members to the existing number The mode of election of its members has also been reformed by ordering the elections of non official members to be held on adult franchise basis instead of these members being returned by Tehsil Advisory Committees etc

The Board formerly consisting of only 22 members besides the Chairman, will now consist of 29 members besides him Of these, only 5 will be officials as at present and the remaining 24 will be all non officials Of the non official members, 14 will be taken from the Tehsils (each Tehsil returning 3 members excepting Sirohi district which shall return 2), 2 will be representatives of Sirohi city, 3 representatives of the three Municipalities of Sirohi, Abu Road and Pindwara 2 from Jagirdar class 1 from Chhutbhais and 2 representing other interests or representing communities not sufficiently represented otherwise

In the amended constitution the members to be returned by the Tehsils will not be returned by the Tehsil

Advisory Committees as done heretofore but will be returned by the public by elections based on adult franchise. The members to be taken from the Sirohi city will also be elected in the same manner Of the three members to be returned by each Tehsil one shall be an agriculturist, one labourer and one other citizen. In Sirohi district, one shall be from the trading interests and the other from professional classes such as lawyers, doctors, engineers, watch-makers, mechanics, etc. The three members to be taken from the Jagirdars and Chhutbhais will be selected from a panel to be returned by each class, while the two representing interests not sufficiently represented otherwise will be nominated by the Darbar in their discretion as at present. The official members will continue to hold office ex-officio as at present.

The functions of the Committee and the rules for conduct of business therein remained unaltered.

The Committee held 3 Sessions in all during the year.

WORKING.

The members on the standing Board of this Committee have been evincing keen interest in the deliberations of the Board, though it was only in its infancy. They worked as a team and with loyal co-operation for helping the administration in knowing the needs of the people, and what is still more gratifying is that in all its deliberations the Board was found sincere and sober. The administration, always anxious to see the people happy and ever prepared to meet their legitimate demands, took their recommendations into due consideration.

At the recommendation of this Committee, the unwise practice of spending large sums on feasts, marriages and deaths has been stopped by prohibiting the feasting of more than 50 persons on such occasions. This has not only

ented unnecessary waste of foodstuffs in these hard s but also saved a good many poor custom-stricken folk the debts they would have otherwise had to borrow hold feasts to satiate their caste brethren and others n wasting their hard earned money to no purpose education of girls in Boys' English Schools without any triction of caste and creed was also started at the ommendation of this Board This reform too is of no all value and the fact that co-education in the High hool is gradually on the increase speaks well of the lity and popularity of measure

Besides, the teaching of Elementary Science, for hich this Committee had made a request last year, has en started in the Colvin High School, and a building nd a laboratory for this purpose, estimated to cost about s 55,000/- is being constructed, and the Board of ducation's recognition for the same has also been secured nd classes started This has saved the parents from aving to send their children to distant places for receiving cience education Several other reforms have also come o be introduced at their suggestion e g in order to evoke nterest in the cultivators for better breeding of their cattle nd to make them to take better care of them, a cattle how is annually organized whereat handsome prizes are warded to owners of best pair of bullocks in each Tehsil n the Girls School, sewing and knitting has been introduced and a play ground has been added to afford facilities or exercise to girl students as suggested by the Committee

The Chief Minister, reviewing all this in a meeting of the Board on the 13th March 1944 on the eve of the termination of the 2 years' term of office of the present Board, thanked all its members on behalf of the Darbar for the loyal co operation, ungrudging [illegible]

which they had throughout their term of office been working for the welfare of His Highness' subjects and for helping the administration in knowing the needs of the people.

MUNICIPALITIES.

The Municipalities continued to be in the portfolio of Kunwar Laxman Singh of Dhavli, General Member, State Council.

SIROHI MUNICIPALITY.

Population- 9,501.

CONSTITUTION.

The Sirohi Municipal Board, which was established in 1921, consists of 12 members, excluding the Chairman Of these, 7 are representatives of the important communities in the town, and the rest officers The District and Sessions Judge is ex-officio the Chairman.

There are 4 Sub-Committees of this Board viz. (1) Site Inspection Committee, (2) Light Committee, (3) Enchroachment Committee and (4) Rules Committee.

The existing constitution of this Board seems to fully meet the aspirations of the people, as is evident from their reluctance to have the present system of caste-wise nominations replaced by elections on adult franchise.

BOARD'S MEETINGS AND DISPOSAL OF CASES.

During the year under report, 8 meetings of the Municipal Board and 14 meetings of the Sub-Committees were held. In these, 76 cases were disposed of, leaving 9 pending at the close of the year.

ROAD LIGHTS.

The Municipality maintained 154 electric lamps in public streets during the year.

VITAL STATISTICS

The number of births registered during the year under review was 128 against 132 in the previous year The number of deaths recorded during the year was 83 as against 83 in the preceding year

WATER SUPPLY

There was no paucity of water during the year All the Municipal wells worked satisfactorily and supplied sufficient water to the public After the monsoons which were abnormally heavy this year, the water in some of the public wells was found infected with germs and moss This being brought to the notice of the Chief Minister, the latter promptly remedied it by ordering the Chief Medical Officer to saturate immediately and frequently the wells with potassium permanganate

REPAIRS TO MUNICIPAL ROADS

All the Kachha as well as metalled roads in the town were repaired soon after the rains

PAVEMENT IN MOCHIWADA LANE

The pavement of Mochiwada lane with stone, which had been started last year, was completed during the year under report

SANITATION & DRAINAGE

The scavenging arrangements remained the same as in the preceding year The sanitation of the town was on the whole satisfactory

Owing to heavy rains water perculating from beneath the ground accummulated in ditches in the outskirts of the town on the side of the Lal herao Tank This helped breeding of mosquitos but with a supplementary grant these ditches were filled up as soon as the perculation diminished to an extent to admit of earth filling

A drain for rain water from Suraj Pol to Padamji's Temple was also constructed during the year.

LEVY OF TAX ON KUNDIS AND HOTELS.

In order to meet some little portion at least of its expenses, the Municipal Board passed a resolution recommending the imposition of a small tax on kundis and pedlas and for licence to hawkers, tea-shops and vegetable vendors. The levy of Rs. 3/- per annum each on kundis and a licence fee of Rs. 12/- per annum each on tea-shops was accordingly sanctioned.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The realizations from the Kundi tax and tea-shop licences were, however, not appreciable. Including these, the actual income of the Municipality during the year under report was Rs. 2,276/-, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 16,097/- Thus practically the whole of the expenditure had to be met from the State revenues.

ABU ROAD MUNICIPALITY.

Population— 9,935.

COSNTITUTION.

This Board, previously consisting of only nominated members, was reformed in January 1940 and placed on electoral basis, with franchise given to all householders paying taxation. Of the 25 members, of which it comprised under the revised constitution, 18 were taken by elections conducted ward-wise in accordance with the procedure laid in the Bombay District Municipal Act and the rest were nominated officials and non-officials.

PRESENT ARRAGEMENTS.

The arrangements detailed in the preceding year's report have been working for a pretty long time now and continued undisturbed throughout the year under report.

WORKING OF PRESENT ARRANGEMENTS

The present Board is striving in every way to attend to the need for improving the sanitation and drainage of the town and also the condition of the roads though the desired standard is not reached yet One thing is, however, clear that the misappropriation of Municipal funds has ceased, and the populace is evidently feeling more contented under the present arrangements than they were under the elected President and his party members

SANITATION, DRAINAGE AND LIGHTING

The drainage, which in certain localities was not up to the desired standard, though fairly satisfactory elsewhere is being gradually improved Greater attention and care are also being paid to improving the sanitation on the whole As for street lighting, 69 road lights were maintained during the year

The staff maintained for sanitation and lighting during the year was 38 sweepers for cleaning the streets and removing rubbish, 2 men for lighting the street lamps and 2 water-carriers for cleansing the drains,

VITAL SATATISTICS

The number of births registered during the year [illegible] 97 against 117 in the preceding year, [illegible] the number of deaths [illegible] against 84 of the preceding [illegible]

WATER SUPPLY

There was no shortage of water [illegible] in any part of the [illegible]

To obviate and minimize [illegible] in the populace, the [illegible] had cleaned and dis-[illegible]

REPAIRS TO MUNICIPAL ROADS.

The road from Parsi Chawl to Pili Haveli and thenc to the cross near the Railway Station bein in rather a poor condition, arrangement are being made for its repairs and re-costruction, and metal collection on the site has also been done. but due to difficulties of securing labour the work could not be started before the year closed. It is also proposed to metal the old Dispenary road.

ONE-WAY TRAFFIC.

The main bazer in Abu Road being narrow enough and remaining crowdy and congested almost the whole day, vehicular traffic along it was observed to be adding to the difficulty, increasing chances of accidents. In order to minimize such chances and to facilitate traffic conditions, this bazar was restricted during the year to one-way traffic, the return of vehicles being diverted to another road nearby.

ENHANCED DEARNESS ALLOWANCE TO SCAVENGING STAFF.

As a help to them in these hard times when the cost of living has gone abnormally high, the sweepers and other municipal staff employed on scavenging were granted an increased Dearness Allowance by the Municipality. About Rs. 2,000/- were spent on extending this help to them.

GRANT-IN-AID TO KANYA PATHSHALA.

As last year, a grant-in-aid of Rs. 25/- per mensem was paid by the Municipality to the Vedic Kanya Pathshala in Abu Road with a view to encourage the cause of female education.

DISTRIBUTION OF QUININE PILLS.

In the malarial season, the poorer population of the town was helped with supply of quinine pills which were distributed gratis.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

During the year under report, the [illegible] Municipality aggregated to [illegible] against an expenditure of Rs [illegible]

PINDWARA MUNICIPALITY.

Population–5,625

CONSTITUTION

The Pindwara Municipality having been established on 29th July 1941 is in its infancy yet. It consists of 7 members in all including the President, all nominated by the Darbar. Of these, 2 are officials and all the rest non officials. The Tehsildar Pindwara is ex officio the President.

SANITATION AND LIGHTING

The Municipality arranged for scavenging and lighting of the streets. The staff maintained during the year for sanitation and lighting was 6 sweepers, 2 lamp men and 1 Jamedar to supervise the arrangements.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

This Municipality is a self supporting one, meeting its expenditure from funds raised by levy of a small octroi on imports into Pindwara. Its income from this octroi during the year was just sufficient to meet the expenditure. The expenditure on sanitation etc was Rs 830/3/6

CONTROL OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

In order to prevent undue profiteering by merchants in these abnormal times when due to War conditions the trade has come to imbibe a tendency to inflate the prices, as also to make adequate arrangements for securing supplies

essential to the life of the community and make them available to the public at reasonable rates, a Control of Commodities' Department has been established and is being maintained, and the prices and distribution of major foodgrains, Sugar, Gur, Kerosene and several other essential commodities are being controlled under the Sirohi Essential Commodities Control Order issued for the purpose under provisions of rule 81 (2) of the Defence of India Rules and their export and hoarding are also restricted.

The Control of Commodities Department is being run under the supervision of Thakur Mahendra Sinha Ranawat, Revenue Member, State Council, who is the Chief Controller of Commodities. He is assisted in the work by a Deputy Chief Controller, a Controller and several Inspectors and clerical establishment. In the district, the Tehsildars are assisting this department as local controllers in their respective jurisdictions.

All efforts are being made to save the public from being charged exorbitantly and to prevent hoarding and profiteering.

ENACTMENTS INTRODUCED.

Practically all enactments and orders in force in British India pertaining to control of prices, regulation of supplies and checking of excess profits and hoarding in respect of the more essential commodities have been promulgated and enforced to curtail the dealers' profits and ensure supplies; and in respect of commodities in which the State is deficit, arrangements are also made to secure supplies from surplus areas and for an equitable distribution of the same.

The following is the list of control orders and enactments in force and introduced during the year under report:—

ALREADY IN FORCE

1. Defence of India Rules as applied to the State.
2. Sirohi Essential Commodities Control Order 1942
3. Paper Control Order
4. Pipes Control Order
5. Order Penalizing hoarding of Small Coins
6. Motor Tyres and Tubes Price Control Order
7. Cycle Tyres and Tubes Price Control Order
8. Gur Control Order, 1943
9. Rubber Manufacture Control Order
10. Cotton Cloth and Yarn Control Order
11. Dealers' Licensing Order.
12. Aluminium Control Order.

INTRODUCED DURING THE YEAR.

1. Foodgrains Procurement Order.
2. Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance
3. Amendment to the Sirohi State Cotton Cloth and Yarn Control Order.
4. Sirohi State Cotton, Cloth and Yarn Transport Control Order.
5. Brass Utensils Control Order
6. Paper Control (Distribution) Order 1944
7. Motor Vehicles Spare Parts Control Order.
8. Tyre Rationing Order.
9. Civil Motor Transport Vehicles Control Order.
10. Used Motor Vehicles Control Order
11. Oilseeds (Forward Contracts Prohibition) Order
12. Cotton Cloth Movement Control [illegible]

13. Cotton Cloth and Yarn Transport Control Order.
14. Drugs Control Order.
15. The Wheat Flour (use in-soap-making) (Prohibition) Order.
16. Sirohi State Regulation of Local Purchase Order.
17. Vegetable Oils and Oil-cakes (Forward Contracts Prohibition) Order.
18. Rent Restriction Act.

FOODGRAINS PROCUREMENT SCHEME.

As there was a general shortage of foodgrains in the urban consuming centres, and the producer in expectation for higher prices seemed loath and hesitant to bring their produce to the market and showed a tendency to withhold its sale, it became necessary, in the interest of maintaining supplies to the community, to requisition a fair portion of their grain from the producers by an order under the Defence of India Rules to keep the people living. A Foodgrains Procurement Order was, therefore, issued and promulgated during the year, under which all cultivators and Jagirdars in the State were called upon to sell a fixed percentage of their harvested grain to the State to enable it to supply the needs of the consuming centres.

The Foodgrains Procurement Scheme was brought into operation with effect from the Khariff crop, and went a great way to prevent hoarding and burying of stocks underground by the producers. Quite a good quantity of

wheat, about 30,000 maunds, was procured under it by the State and the same was transported to and stocked at various important centres to feed the urban population Out of this stock, 7,000 maunds of wheat had to be supplied to Abu during the year

IMPORTS, DISTRIBUTION AND SUBSIDIZATION SCHEME

But the State is after all an area which has always been deficit in respect of foodgrains and the 30,000 maunds or so of foodgrains that were requisitioned under the Procurement Scheme could hardly be sufficient to meet the entire demand of the urban areas which in per-war days used to import over 3 lacs of maunds of foodgrains on the average every year from the Punjab and elsewhere The difficulty was particularly more as the Khariff crop hopelessly failed owing to excessive rains To avert the crisis and save the people from starvation, therefore, over 27,000 maunds of Bajra and 10,000 maunds of maize came to be imported during the year under review from Bharatpur and Mewar, and the same were made available to the public at less than cost price to make it within the means of every body to purchase it, as the people in this State being mostly poor could ill afford to purchase them at the rates at which the State was able to obtain them from Bharatpur and Mewar The difference was subsidized from the State which paid Rs 14,053/11/– on this account, by way of a help to the public Besides, 540 maunds of rice from Bundi, 540 maunds of Jowar from Kotah and 825 maunds of Maida from the Punjab were also imported As no wheat being imported, it was not possible to supply wheat to public in unrestricted quantities without running short and the people in view of its comparatively cheaper rates all flocked to ask for wheat, the dealers in all the principle towns were required to sell wheat with equal quantities of other coarser foodgrains and in restricted

quantities, so that fair distribution of wheat to all sections and a continuous and uninterrupted supply throughout the year might be ensured.

In this way, partly with the help of the Foodgrains Procurement Order and fair distribution and partly by imports and Subsidization Scheme, the State somehow managed to meet the needs of all consuming centres, and it is grafifying to note that in spite of obvious and multifarious difficulties the control worked satisfactorily and starvation was successfully warded off.

HOARDING AND PROFITEERING PREVENTION ORDINANCE.

To restrict the dealers' profits in all goods, for which there was no separate control order, a Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance was passed and promulgated. Under it, the maximum prices of several specified articles (such as certain brands of cigarettes, whisky, Gins, Brandy, bicycles, toilet-articles sports goods, fountain pens, razor blades, boot-polishes, leather hides, arms and ammunition, match-boxes, coffee, bolts, nuts, rivets, cement, photographic materials etc.) were fixed from time to time, while in respect of unspecified articles of which maximum prices were not fixed, it was provided that no dealer or producer shall sell them or offer them for sale or otherwise dispose of them for a consideration, which is unreasonable as laid down in the Ordinance. Contravention of the provisions of this Ordinance were made punishable with imprisonment for a term which may entend to 5 years or with fine or with both besides forfeiture of the article or articles in respect of which the offence is committed; while failure to comply with any direction made under authority conferred by this Ordinance was made punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 3 years, or with fine or with both.

This Ordinance went a great way to check the inflating and hoarding tendency of the trade.

SUGAR AND GUR CONTROL

The arrangements made for supply of sugar and Gur in the State worked splendidly well. The position with regard to sugar was particularly very satisfactory The total quota of sugar allotted to the State was 440 tons and that of Gur 897 tons As the quota of Gur was very inadequate, the United Provinces' Government had to be requested to increase it and the State was able to secure an increased quota, which eased the situation

RULE FOR EXHIBITION OF PRICES AND STOCKS OF FOODGRAINS BY GRAIN DEALERS

Complaints were received that some of the grain dealers in Abu Road and other places, avaracious of higher profits, were withholding stocks from sale even when they held good stocks To eliminate scope for such undersirable conduct on their part, as also to avoid further complaints on this score, an order was issued requiring all licence holders of grain in the important towns to display prominently on their shops a board showing the stock in balance and control price of each grain for information of the public, and the same was required to be corrected from time to time so as to be kept up to date

Non compliance of this order as well as displaying of fals information was made liable to be dealt with under the Essential Commodities Control Order

OTHER MEASURES FOR EFFECTIVE CONTROL

To discourage black market and unlicensed hoarding of stocks by dealers, as also to reduce possibilities of dealers demanding prices in excess of the controlled rates and render detection of offences easier, handsome rewards were offered to persons laying information leading to the successful detection of an offence

relating to black-marketting, unlicensed hoarding or any other offence falling under the Essential Commodities Control Order, Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance or Cotton Cloth and Yarn Control Order. The rewards offered in such cases were Rs 300/- or ¼th of the amount of penalty to be inflicted and recovered from the offender.

Further with a view to enabling more effective action to be taken against hoarding of foodgrains, a provision has been made in the Essential Commodities Control Order for a penalty of confiscation of stocks in addition to any other punishment to be awarded in cases where a court trying an offence under the Essential Commodities Control Order is satisfied that the offence has been committed.

ISSUE OF LICENCES TO DEALERS IN ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES AND CLOTH AND YARN.

In order to prevent hoarding of stocks by unknown persons, a system has been introduced of issuing licences to dealers for sale of foodgrains, sugar, salt, kerosene oil and cotton and yarn, and no one other than a licensed dealer or producer is allowed to hold stocks in excess of 20 maunds of any foodgrain or one tin of kerosene or 1 maund of sugar or 500 yards of cloth or to store, stock, sell, or otherwise deal in, any of these commodities. For a dealer's licence in foodgrains, sugar, salt and kerosene oil, a nominal fee of Rs. 2/- to Rs 5/- per annum per commodity (the amount varying with the kind of commodity and with wholesale and retail vend) is fixed.

For a dealer's licence for cotton cloth and yarn, a uniform fee of Rs. 5/- per annum was charged under the Cotton Cloth and Yarn Dealers' Licensing Order.

The number of licences issued under the Essential Commodities Control Order, 1942, during the year was 1170, while that of licences issued under the Cotton Cloth and Yarn Dealers' Licensing Order was 850. The fees

realized on this account amounted to Rs 11,401/- and Rs 4,250/- respectively

BOARD OF TRADE

To advise and assist the State in the fixation and revision of prices of essential foodstuffs from time to time, a Board of Trade has been established since last year, consisting [illegible] 12 members with the Chief Controller of Commodities [illegible] its Chairman The members of this Board who have [illegible] been taken from the public, particularly from the [illegible] well informed of trade and transport, have been [illegible] in consultation with the leading citizens of the [illegible]

This Board met once a month, or at [illegible] intervals if needed, and discussed problems [illegible] the fixation of prices of essential comm[illegible] [illegible]re securing adequate supplies thereof for [illegible] [illegible]o in

COTTON CLOTH AND YARN CONTROL

With a view to co ordinate with [illegible] [illegible]gory India's scheme and [illegible] those of cloth and yarn [illegible] Cloth and Yarn [illegible] essential introduced since [illegible] to time person is allowed to deal in [illegible] the year accordance with a licence [illegible] is on the lines of the C[illegible] Order in force in British [illegible] r maund force throughout the [illegible] amendments made [illegible] received from the [illegible] time to time. The [illegible] Commissioner for [illegible] Chief Controller of C[illegible]

The Cotton C[illegible] very satisfactor[illegible] in its operation [illegible] was no short[illegible]

during any part of the year, and it was available at controlled prices. Little was heard about black-marketting.

On 1st January 1944, all unstamped cotton cloth and yarn was seized under section 8 of the Sirohi Cotton Cloth and Yarn Control Order, 1943, and this was restored to the dealers concerned after being stamped. Rs. 22,837/- on this were collected on account of stamp duty at the rate of 10% of the value of the cloth which was Rs. 2,28,370/-.

STANDARD CLOTH.

Arrangements were also made to get standard cloth to provide clothing for poor classes at reasonable rates. There were 8 dealers in all for the standard cloth in the State, one for each of the 8 important centres, namely Sirohi, Pindwara, Sarupganj, Abu Road, Anadara, Mandar, Barlut and Sheoganj.

The balance of standard cloth at the beginning of the year was 4,06 693 yards and 4,19,567 yards were imported during the year, making a total of 8,26,260 yards. Of this, 4,39,916 yards came to be sold during the year, leaving a balance of 3,82,817 yards at the close of the year. The dealers were required to submit monthly accounts of standard cloth's sale and balance.

The sale of standard cloth helped a good deal in reducing the prices of co.ton c'oth of all kinds besides meeting the needs of the people.

COMMODITIES CONTROLLED.

The commodities controlled in respect of prices, export, distribution, sale or storage during the year were—

Category A.	Category B.	Category C.
Wheat.	Ghee.	Certain brands of cigarettes.
Barley.	Tobacco, Biris and cigarettes.	Foreign Whisky, Gin,
Karlua.		

Bajra.
Maize,
Kulath.
Gram.
Sugar.
Salt
Kerosene Oil
Medicines
Cotton Cloth and yarn of all kinds
Gur.

Paper and Stationery.
Oil-seeds and oils of all kinds
Chillies
Dry Fruits
Colours of all kinds
Gunny bags
Ropes

Brandy and other foreign liquor
Photographic materials
Bicycles and bicycle parts.
Leather and hides
Bolts, nuts and rivets
Coffee
Cartain brands of razor blades
Cartridges
Boot-polishes

The articles mentioned in category A above were controlled both in respect of prices and exports and also in respect of distribution and storage, those shown in category B were controlled only in respect of exports while for those named in category C only ceiling prices were fixed

The prices of major foodgrains and the more essential foodstuffs and kerosene were revised from time to time. The maximum selling prices at the close of the year were as under

Wheat.	...	...	Rs 9—4—0	per maund.
Barley.	...	...	Rs. 7—4—0	,, ,,
Karlua.	...	...	Rs. 8—4—0	,, ,,
Bajra	...	...	Rs. 8—4—0	,, ,,
Maize	...	...	Rs 7-12—0	,, ,,
Kulath.	...	...	Rs. 5—4—0	,, ,,
Gram	...	...	Rs. 9—0—0	,, ,,
Sugar	..	...	Rs. 21—0—0	,, ,,
Gur ..	...	...	Rs. 12—8—0	,, ,,
Salt ...	...	...	Rs. 3—2—0	,, ,,
Kerosene Oil ...		...	Rs 5-15—0	[illegible]

These prices as compared with those of the preceding year, especially those of foodgrains, will appear some-what higher, but the State being a deficit area dependant to a large extent on imports from British India and other States, and with the enormous rise in the prices outside, a corresponding rise was an inevitable sequence. They were, however, prevented from going exorbitant and compared quite favourably with prices in British India and in some of the neighbouring States.

COURT OF WARDS.

This department continued to remain in charge of Kunwar Laxman Singh, Superintendent, Court of Wards who carried on its work under the guidance of the General Member in whose portfolio the department was. It looked after the several Jagirs under management of the State either due to minority of the Jagirdars concerned or owing to mismanagement or arrears of State dues, and also conducted the work connected with Charities, Devasthans, Rit Rasam and Rajput Hitkarni Sabha.

MINORITY JAGIRS.

At the commencement of the year, there were 17 Jagirs under the superintendence of the Court of Wards due to minority viz. Motagam. Mandwara, Vadka Panti I, Thal Panti II, Sagalia, Barlut, Dodua Panti I, Deldar, Tartoli, Thal Panti I, Mandar Chhoti Panti, Savarli, Nagani, Sirodki, Bavli, Falaudi, and Vagsin Panti II. In course of the year, 2 more, namely Lunol and Kachholi, came in under its management, raising the number to 19. Of these, the first-named 5, namely Motagam, Mandwara, Vadka Panti I, Sagalia and Thal Panti II were released from under its management during the year, leaving 14 under it at the close of the year. Of these 14 Jagirs, 6 are on cash tenure, 2 partitioned ones and the remaining 6 on old Batai system.

The number of Jagirs administered on account of arrears of State dues was 21 at the commencement of the year Out of these, 3 were released from management during the year on clearance of their indebtedness the same being Angor, Tuan and Kachholi This left 28 Jagirs under attachment at the close of the year The State arrears outstanding against these Jagirs amounted to Rs 54 660/14/6 out of which Rs 9,789/8/3 were recovered leaving Rs 44,872/6/3 outstanding at the close of the year

OTHER JAGIRS UNDER MANAGEMENT

Rules have been framed for the working of the different sections of this department and the work is conducted on systematic lines Regular balanced budgets of income and expenditure for each of the Jagirs and Devasthans as well as for charities were framed

ADMINISTRATION

All possible endeavours were made to clear off the debts of the Jagirs under management, and these succeded to a fair extent in reducing their indebtedness

Adequate arrangements were also made for the education of the minor wards of a school going age

The expenditure on the Court of Wards and office establishment amounted to Rs 2,502/3/- The income realized as contribution from minority Jagirs at 1% of their income towards expenses of the supervision was only Rs 792/4/6 As such the difference of Rs 1709/14/6 had to be defrayed from the State revenues

EXPENDITURE

The expenditure on Devasthan and Charities etc amounted to Rs 12,230-0-4, exclusive of the large sums spent from the income of Jagirs dedicated to the Devasthans

PETROL RATIONING.

Khan Bahadur D. D. Kothavala, M. B. E., I. P. (Retd.), Home Member, State Council, continued to be the Motor Spirit Rationing Authority and Motor Transport Controller of the State throughout the year.

A Motor Spirit Rationing Order on the lines of that in British India is in force in the State and rationing is conducted in accordance with general instructions received from time to time from Motor Spirit Rationing Authority for Rajputana who allots the quota of petrol coupons

The State's normal quota of motor spirit having been considerably cut down in the rationing scheme, strictest economy had to be practised in the consumption of motor spirit, both in the State Garage and for public services.

To co-operate further with the Government of India in the need for economy, the supply of petrol to private cars was very much restricted and only minimum requirements were supplied. For State purposes, as far as possible the use of vehicles fitted with charcoal Gas Plants was encouraged and no petrol-driven vehicle was supplied unless under absolutely unavoidable circumstances.

SARUP CLUB.

For the recreation of the public and social gatherings there is a club at the capital called the Sarup Club founded by and named after His Highness the Maharao Saheb Bahadur who is its patron.

The Club is a cosmopolitan institutiion, its membership being open to persons of all castes and creeds and of

every status and standing. It provides for tennis, badminton and several indoor games

Of late, a new soul has been infused into it by the encouraging interest taken by the several officers and members in its activities, especially in indoor games The office bearers who formerly held offices by nomination and for indefinite periods are now elected by the members themselves and these elections are made every year and by taking votes in an open meeting Periodical tournaments in the several games are also held, whereat winners and runners up are awarded cups

FUNCTIONS

The more important functions held in the Club during the year were the giving of a Tea Party to Mr Nainmal Khichia of Sheoganj on his being the recipient of the title of 'Rai Saheb', and the Unveiling Ceremony of Colonel Alington's Portrait

The Tea Party to Rai Saheb Nainmal Khichia was given on the 1st January 1944 as an expression of joy on the confirment of the title of 'Rai Saheb' on him by the Government All Club members prominent officers and distinguished gentry were invited to attend Rai Saheb Nainmal Khichia announced a donation of Rs 250/- to the Club on the day

The Unveiling of the Portrait of Colonel Al[illegible], that good friend of the State who had all through his period of office as Political Agent assisted and guided the State with advice, was performed at the Chief Minister's request by his illustrious successor Colonel G. B. [illegible] C I E, M C, the Political Agent, Western Rajputana States This ceremony took place on the 28th April [illegible] when all the members of the Club including [illegible]

officers and gentry were entertained at an Ice party. The Chief Minister made a short befitting speech and presented a purse of Rs. 1501/- for War Purposes on this occasion. Colonel Williams thanked the State for the liberal donations made to War Fund from time to time and also expressed his great satisfaction at the reforms and improvements effected by the Chief Minister and the Council administration.

Acknowledgment

As envisaged last year the year under report proved one of unprecedented hardships and strain all over the country, and Sirohi was no exception Prices which were high enough in previous years of the War, showed still more an increasing tendency in all commodities and it was no easy job to secure essentials to keep every soul in the State fed and clothed to the barest extent The task was however cheerfully borne by all the officers and their staff and due to such a willing co operation I am happy to record that our populace did not feel the pinch to an extent which was the lot of people elsewhere I am equally thankful to the major portion of the public who from time to time assisted in the successful fulfilment of the hard task by valuable suggestions and an expression of satisfaction and happiness for all that was being done by the Darbar in Council Both these factors furnished no small incentive to the service class to intensify their exertions

Before concluding I cannot miss the opportunity to express my delightful gratitude to my colleagues the members of the Council who by their ideal and loyal co operation have proved to the World outside that the Sirohi Council is as it were a family fact doing its duties with feelings of mutual brotherhood for one common object, to secure the greatest good of the greatest number

It is to be regretted that His Highness stay in Delhi for treatment was as prolonged as last year but the wisdom of his experience valuable guidance and advice in all intricate affairs contributed largely to the success of the administration for which we are deeply thankful to him

I K PANDYA

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX

Particulars of Receipts and Disbursements,

RECEIPTS.

No	Head.	Receipts	Remarks.
1	Opening Balance ...	16,81,649	
2	Land Revenue ...	5,62,743	Including Rs 72,027 recovered on account of arrears of land revenue of previous years.
3	Verabab, Lagbags, and Contracts ...	3,46,216	
4	Excise ...	3,38,000	
5	Forests and Jodis ...	2,20,781	
6	Customs	5,03,261	
7	Stamps	57,700	
8	Registration ...	1,721	
9	Fines and forfeitures ...	13,443	
10	Municipalities ...	2,846	
11	School fees. ...	5,054	
12	Gazette	591	
13	Salt Compensation ...	10,800	
14	Excise Duty on Matches.	21,042	
15	Miscellaneous ...	1,48,732	
	Total Revenue ...	22,32,895	
	Advances recovered ...	71,694	
	Grand Total (including Opening Balance) ...	39,86,238	

NOTE:—The figures are given in whole rupees, annas and

I.

in Sirohi State for the year 1943-44.

DISBURSEMENTS.

No.	Head.	Disbursements	Remarks
1	His Highness and Members of Ruling Family ..	1,38,000	
2	Administration ...	1,30,264	
3	Land Revenue Settlement ...	42,992	
4	Excise ...	74,945	
5	Forests and Jods ..	29,523	
6	Customs ...	32,283	
7	Army and Police ..	1,36 522	
8	Jails and Lock-Ups ...	11,889	
9	Public Works ...	2,28 067	
10	Medical Department ...	42 014	
11	Sanitation and Municipalities ...	19 810 *	* This only represents the sums spent on Sanitation and Municipalities from the State and is exclusive of the expenditure made by self supporting Municipalities from their Income.
12	Education ...	48,851	
13	Religious and Charitable Endowments ...	9,324	
14	Pensions and Grants ...	9,909	
15	Miscellaneous ...	1,30,557	
	Total expenditure ...	10,84 950	
	Advances made ...	1,39,659	
	Total including Advances	12,24 609	
	Closing Balance ...	27,61,629	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	39,86,238	

pies being omitted throughout. I. K. PANDYA.

APPENDIX II.

List showing the names of High Officials of the State on 31st October 1944.

	Name of Officials.	Appointment.
1.	Rao Bahadur I. K. Pandya, B. A., LL. B.	Chief Minister, and Vice-President, State Council.
2.	Khan Bahadur D. D. Kothavala M. B. E., I. P. (Retd.)	Inspector General of Police and Home Member, State Council.
3.	Thakur Maheadra Sinha Ranawat.	Revenue Member, State Council and Settlement Commissioner.
4.	Kunwar Laxman Singh of Dhavli.	General Member, State Council.
5.	Rai Bahadur Shiv Charan Das, Bar-at-Law.	High Court Judge.
6.	Mr. Mohd. Zaferul Hasan, B. A., LL. B.	Secretary to His Highness.
7.	Mr. Goverdhan Sinha Mehta, B. A., LL. B.	Revenue and Settlement Officer.
8.	Mr. A. T. Doshi, B. A., LL. B.	District and Sessions Judge.
9.	Dr. R. H. Desai, M. B. B. S.	Chief Medical Officer.
10.	Rai Saheb Visaji.	Chief Engineer.
11.	Mr. M. N. Zutshi, B. A.	Superintendent of Education and Head Master, Colvin High School.
12.	Mr. G. S. Apte, M. A., LL. B.	District Magistrate, Sirohi.
13.	Mr. D. C. Gemawat, B. A., LL. B.	Superintendent of Customs and Officer-in charge, District Schools.
14.	Mr. Akbar Ali Shah, B. A.	Secretary, Council of State and Secretary to the Chief Minister.
15.	Mr. Gul Hasan Rizvi	Superintendent of Police.
16.	Mr. R. C. Modi, B. A.	First Class Magistrate, Sirohi.
17.	Mr. M. J. Mardia, B. A., LL. B.	Sub Judge, Sirohi.
18.	Mr. Amarchand Bafna, B. A., LL. B.	First Class Magistrate, Sheoganj.
19.	Mr. Shambhoo Singh Deora, B. A., LL. B.	First Class Magistrate, Pindwara.
20.	Mr. N. S. Panghalia, B. H. S. F.	Forest Superintendent.
21.	Mr. V. R. Singhi.	Accounts Officer.
22.	Mr. Manekraj Singhvi.	Audit Officer.
23.	Mr. Kani Ram Shah.	Treasury Officer.
24.	Mr. Shadilal Gupta, E. T.	Excise Superintendent.

I. K. PANDYA,
Chief Minister, Sirohi State.

APPENDIX III.

Distribution of Portfolios amongst Members of Council.

Chief Minister

Political
Finance
× P. W. D.
× Judicial, including Registration.
General Administration.

Revenue Member:—

Revenue.
Jagiri.
Land Records.
Survey and Settlement
Sanadat
Customs
Sale of Land.
Revenue Contracts (Motor Service, etc)

Home Member:—

Education.
Medical.
Excise.
Police.
Jails
Garage and Workshop.

General Member:—

× Forests.
Municipalities.
× Court of Wards
× Agriculture.
Horticulture.
Devasthans and their funds.
Stables.
Minor Departments.

I. K. PANDYA,
Chief Minister, Sirohi State

APPENDIX IV.

List of Laws introduced during the year under report (1943-44.)

1. Sirohi State Rent Restriction Act.
2. Sirohi Companies Act.
3. Sirohi Customs Act.
4. Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance.
5. Amendment to Petition Writers Rules.
6. Amendment to Sirohi Agricultural Relief Rules.
7. Amendment in sections 198 and 199B of the Sirohi Criminal Procedure Code.
8. Motor Vehicles Spare Parts Control Order, 1944.
9. Tyre Rationing Order, 1944.
10. Used Motor Vehicles Control Order.
11. Civil Motor Transport Vehicles Control Order, 1944.
12. Oilseeds (Forward Contracts Prohibition) Order, 1944.
13. Cotton Cloth Movement Prohibition Order, 1944.
14. Foodgrains Procurement Order.
15. Cotton Cloth and Yarn Transport Control Order, 1944.
16. Drugs Control Order.
17. Wheat Flour (use in-soap-making) (Prohibition) Order, 1944.
18. Sirohi State Regulation of Local Purchase Order, 1944.
19. Vegetable Oils and Oil-seeds (Forward Contracts Prohibition) Order.
20. The Defence of India Amendment Ordinance.
21. Paper Control (Distribution) Order.

I. K. PANDYA,
Chief Minister, Sirohi State.